HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XV NO 11— BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 13 1927

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
15 Jan.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,850
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	..	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK † ..	..	10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..	..	7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx	..	16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..	..	10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA	..	16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..	..	20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI	..	16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.	..	16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

qExtra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,268
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
18th Jan.	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
30th ,,	SHANGHAI MARU ..	To Japan.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1st March	DEVANHA .. MOOLTAN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
15th ,,	DELTA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE .. MALOJA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
12th April	NYANZA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
SADO MARU	5898	30 Dec.	17 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	12 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	9 Jan.	19 Jan.
GENOA MARU	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	19 Jan	2 Feb.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Uga Maru ..	9th Jan.	21st Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	11th ,,	22nd ,,
Shunko Maru ..	14th ,,	17th ,,
Ishikari Maru ..	15th ,,	25th ,,
Indus Maru ..	25th ,,	7th Feb.
Sydney Maru ..	28th ,,	5th ,,
Shingo Maru ..	29th ,,	10th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	3rd Feb.	15th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22227.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
14th Jan.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
15th ,,	CHAKLA ..	
17th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
19th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
19th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

(IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA, 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER RS
YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP
OF Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bombay.
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).

Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE. Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Hedjaz:—Jeddah.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI

'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING

—:o:—

GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI

FIREBRICKS

have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.

SPECIALISED FIRERRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,

Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI

FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.

—:o:—

STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20478.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery, will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 ANNAS.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY:

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders.—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 14 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Fulbhoy D'Lima Street, Managers, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for Kutch a B.Sc., or experienced Inter-Science knowing Sanskrit and sports. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, minimum salary, etc., to Box No. 1895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1398

WANTED.—A High Class qualified STENOGRAPHER with good speed, and strong in English for service in the Central Provinces. Salary 60 rising to 80. Apply with testimonials stating educational qualifications, to Box No. 1894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27980

WANTED TRAVELLING AGENTS.—Experienced in Railway services and knowing any language. Pay, Commission and other facilities will be given according to qualifications. Desirers should at once either see personally or apply for particulars stating their present and past experience in details with full and clear address having name, age, occupation, place, post-office, district and railway station; written into English, Marathi or Gujarathi. MANAGER, The Khandesh Laxmi Vilas Mills Co., Ltd., Jalgaon, E. K.
A R1399

WANTED for the Tanganyika Government, Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa an EFFICIENT & EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND TYPIST, possessing GOOD KNOWLEDGE of English and ABLE to take down notes with a minimum speed of ONE HUNDRED WORDS A MINUTE. Salary Shs. 200/- per mensem, with free quarters, free passages both ways and free medical aid. The selected candidate will have to enter into the usual agreement for THREE years. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents Tanganyika Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R1397

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0. Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan-Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FINE BUSINESS SITE TO LET.—Lands and sheds, measuring 9,111 square yards; best situation for factory and other business in Sewri Bunder. Near Electric Railway station; every convenience; available on reasonable terms. Apply sharp to, SHUAIB, QURESHI, Hon. Secretary, The Chhotani Saw Mills, Sewri Bunder, Bombay.
C 27968

TO LET.—1st and 2nd floors with electric fittings opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Co., Machinery Mart, Forbes Street, Fort, Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO. Solicitors, 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 27942

FINANCIAL.

300 to 400 Rs. monthly gaining by investing 2,000 Rs. only. Apply to J. S. ENGINEER, Parsi St., Anklesvar, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
R R1396

PROFESSION

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1, Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. R1270

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IN VIEW of the fact that Mr. EDWARD CHARLES WILLIAM SIMPSON has left our service and gone back to England from India, the Power of Attorney, dated the 2nd January, 1923, granted to him by the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., and the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and by the undersigned has been CANCELLED.

C. MACDONALD & CO.

Dated 3rd January 1927.
27923

NOTICE.

READY FOR SALE—COTTON WASTES: Opener, Droping, Card fly, Oily and Weaving Dirty, etc., Highest offers required.

Address to the Agent BANKTESHWAR COTTON MILLS, Bhiwani.
27918

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 460 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 20 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 8 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up) Free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st May 1926 will be paid on and after MONDAY, 24th January, 1927, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Office to the shareholders whose names stood on the register at the close of business on 22rd December 1926, on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
27981

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1927-28 are discussed:—

1. By Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For providing a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of Primary School Buildings in the City.

2. By Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—For increasing the estimate of expenditure in respect of grant-in-aid to Depressed Classes Mission Society for India by Rs. 1,800.

3. By Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For increasing the estimate of expenditure in respect of planting roadside trees to Rs. 5,000.

4. By Mr. W. H. Hammond—For providing a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of Primary School Buildings in the City.

5. By Rao Saheb M. D. Rane—To the same effect as above.

6-9. By Mr. R. K. Vaidya—(6) For providing a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of Primary School Buildings in the City (7) For providing a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the extension of a part of the playgrounds in Mahim Park and for putting up a gymnasium there (8) For adopting the estimate of expenditure in connection with the construction of Tulsi Pipe Line Road from Dadar Road to Dadar Overbridge at Rs. 85,000 and (9) For making a provision of Rs. 20,000 for carrying out certain improvements in the Victoria Gardens.

10. By Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For increasing the estimate of expenditure in respect of Aided Institutions under Primary Education by Rs. 500 to meet the Corporation's contribution towards the expenses of the Sewing Class conducted by the Mahila Mandal, Social Service League, Bombay.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 12th January, 1927.
27975

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the joint family property mentioned in the schedule to the petition standing in the name of MADHAVJI HANSRAJ, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

TULSIDAS MADHAVJI & MOWJI MADHAVJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants two of the sons and surviving co-partners of the said Madhavji Hansraj, residing at New Chinchbunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 8th day of January, 1927.
Messrs. BHIMJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27974

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified VACCINATOR for the Gadag Betgeri Municipality with effect from 1/4/1927, pay Rs. 30-1-50. Applications with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th February, 1927.

PRESIDENT.
Gadag Betgeri Municipality.
10/1/1927.
27973

NOW OPEN

THE 36TH EXHIBITION of the Bombay Art Society at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission by tickets available at the door.
27976

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAMNADAS CHUNILAL ADUHIA and KILACHAND DEVCHAND have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances and claims all and singular the piece of land, hereditaments, and premises situate near Khandivlee station in the town of Malad Taluka South Salsette District Thana more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest or claim whatsoever into or upon the said piece of land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, trust, gift, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are desired to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4873 square yards or thereabouts suti assessment whereof is Rs. 6-6-0 per annum situate, lying and being near Khandivlee Station in the Town of Malad and adjoining Ghodbunder Road, in the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District and Registration Sub-district of Bandra and being Khoti land, bearing no survey or entry Nos. as Malad has not been surveyed upto now and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Ghodbunder Road, on or towards the West by the land leased by the Khot of Malad to Nurmahomed Rajaballi, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Yusuf Sobani and on or towards the South by the land of Jwaladatt Rameshwar.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1927.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27977

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. DURGADAS GANESHDAS has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances and claims all and singular the piece of land hereditaments and premises situate near Khandivli Station in the Town of Malad Taluka South Salsette District Thana, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, or claim whatsoever in to or upon the said piece of land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, trust, gift, lease, underlease mortgage charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are desired to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,890 square yards or thereabouts suti assessment whereof is Rs. 6/6/0 only per annum situate, lying and being near Khandivlee Station in the Town of Malad and adjoining Godbunder Road in the South Salsette Taluka of Bombay Suburban District and Registration Sub-district of Bandra and being Khoti land bearing No entry and Survey Nos. as Malad has not been surveyed upto now and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Godbunder Road, on or towards the West by the land leased to Nurmahomed Rajaballi, on or towards the North by the property of Jamnadas Aduhia and on or towards the South by Habibbhoy Road.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1927.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
27978

AMUSEMENTS

GIGANTIC!

RICHARD A. ROWLAND
Presents

10 REELS
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Only Two Performances Daily
TIME: 6-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
SEENA OWEN
IN
"BACK PAY"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE EASTERN AMUSEMENTS LTD. PRESENTS:
REGINALD SELLECK'S
"THE PEEP-SHOW"
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE SONG OF LOVE"
A Romance of dreamy Araby.

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE ELEVENTH HOUR
featuring
CHARLES JONES AND SHIRLEY MASON
A picture full of Thrills-Dare-Devil Stunts.

GAIETY THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A "CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
William Fox Production of Mark Twain's Greatest Comedy.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
SYD CHAPLIN
In First National Production of never-ending Mirth:—
HER TEMPORARY HUSBAND

Prof. K. AMRAK

(from London.)

SHORT SEASON IN BOMBAY

Previous to leaving for Europe.

Prof. K. AMRAK returns for short season after successful tour in India, Ceylon, Burma and F. M. S.

European Medical Clairvoyant, Disease Reader, Specialist in PALM READING, Annual Directions and Horoscopes.

Special Lesson on Secret Power and Silent Influence, etc.

1,000 Different Herbs, Medicines and Balms to cure any diseases. Come with your Birth-date, etc. Prof. K. Amrak will give you Lucky magnetised Birth-day Planet Stones set in Sovereign Gold from Rs. 60. (Stone alone from Rs. 15.)

Interviews from Rs. 5.
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
Enclose Stamp for reply.

Room 244, Taj Mahal Hotel, BOMBAY.

CRYSTALS FOR SALE
to develop Clairvoyance Power

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS
MATINEE 4-30 P. M.

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS
NIGHT 9-30 P. M.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION direct from Keith Theatre, New York, AMERICA. From Sat. the 8th Jan. 1927.

KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR'
GRAND
CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS

Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
IN THEIR
MID AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT.

Visit the Supreme show and get the greatest return of your money.

SPECIAL MATINEES from THURSDAY 13th January, 1927.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF THE 1|81H SHARE, RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GINNING FACTORY FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE HIRALAL BADRINARAYAN GINNING FACTORY AT WARDHA, BUT NOW KNOWN AS RAI SAHEB RANGNATH SHRINIVAS FACTORY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed by the Judge's order dated 27th September, 1926, (Messrs. Chiranjilal Hanumanprasad, a firm applicants and Kissonchand Hiralal of Wardha, Respondents) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m.i (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms:—

All the 1|8th Share, Right, Title, and Interest of the Respondent abovenamed in the partnership property and profits of the Ginning Factory, consisting of 44 gins, boiler Engine, etc., at Wardha, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Hiralal Badrinarayan, now Insolvents, formerly known as the Hiralal Badrinarayan Ginning Factory but now known as Rai Saheb Rangnath Shrinivas Factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors to the Receiver, at their office at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PARSI BAZAR STREET (KNOWN AS VICTORIA BUILDING); BAZAR GATE STREET AND LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Executors and Trustees appointed under the last will and Testament of the late Mr. Bapuji Cursetji Wachaghandy, Messrs. Bennett and Company will put up for sale by public auction at the respective premises the following valuable immoveable properties on the days and at the times mentioned hereunder:—

1. On MONDAY, the 17th January 1927 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling house hereditaments and premises built thereon situate, lying and being in Parsi Bazar Street (known as Victoria Building) within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 9331 and Cadastral Survey No. 374 Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1527 and Street No. 119 and bounded on or towards the East by the public passage on or towards the West by the said Parsi Bazar Street on or towards the North by the property of Graham and Co. and on or towards the South by the property of J. N. Tata.

2. On the same day at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house hereditaments and premises built thereon situate, lying and being in Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing New Survey No 9269 and Cadastral Survey No. 253 Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2092 and Street No. 277 and bounded, on or towards the East by the house of Malegamwalla on or towards the West by the said Bazar Gate Street on or towards the South by the property of Jenulabedin Allibhai and on or towards the North by the property of Shaikh Abdul Karim.

3. Property at Lady Jamsetji Road Mahim. On THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling house hereditaments and premises built thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4628 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 135 and Cadastral Survey No. 958 Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5701-5703 Street Nos. 177-179 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Regina Lobez on or towards the West by the property of Vinayak Dhume on or towards the North by the property of Augustin and Pedro Jacksi and on or towards the South by the property of Gangaram Dhaku Bhujmal.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale which will be ready a fortnight before the date of the sale, please apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Company, attorneys for the Executors and Trustees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

THE VICTIM OF THE SOCIETY

EXCELSIOR FILM'S JEWEL

DAILY at 5—7—9—11 P. M.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

January 12.
S S Chofuku Maru, Horai, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

S S Aungban, Nelson, Abadan.
January 13.

LOADING.

January 12.
Steamer Barala for Buscch.
Steamer Reinfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Nizam for Rangoon.

S S Chofuku Maru:—The N Y K steamer Chofuku Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Aungban—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Aungban, 2096 tons, Captain J Nelson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

January 12.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—2 bales dhuries F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 1 bale cotton and woollen rugs and 1 bale cotton carpets J A Begbie and Co Ltd., 1 bale goat skins L Hassam, 9 bales goat skin M Esmail, 17 bales goat skins T P Vello Mistry; 18 bales cow hides A H L Tharia, 741 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd., 40 cwt cuttle fish Pohoomal Bros., 16 cases cardamoms G Suchedina and Co., 1 bdle goat guts H A M Sawal, 13 cases bristles and 21 bales lamb skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 6 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullahoff, 9 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 10 bales goat skins and 1 bale cow hides H N H Haji Esa, 2000 cwt mowrah meal S Bannister and Co., 9 bales woollen carpets A Azizullahoff, 30 bales goat skins M Mohomedali and Co., 19 bales cow and calf hides R Meherally and Co.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—330 bales raw cotton Italinda Cotton Co Ltd., 345 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd., 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros, 220 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Trieste:—220 bales raw cotton E Spinner and Co., 165 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd., 55 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd., 220 bales raw cotton S Shamji and Co., 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Varna:—3 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co Ltd.

For Constantinople—60 bales cotton yarn A El Ejel.

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 50 bales wool raw K Esmail, 210 cotton fly B Cursondas and Co., 25 bales cotton waste B Cursondas and Co., 2000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros., 45 cwt oil sediments N V Velmahomed, 204 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 2 bales wool raw M Mangalchand, 135 bales wool raw Voomersey, 200 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd., 694 cwt groundnut oil cake J Permanand and Co., 1000 cwt myrabollams M Ghazanfer and Co.

For Marseilles:—17 bales goat hair M Mahomedali and Co.

For Barcelona:—6 cases dried intestine Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Hatkhola for Hamburg:—300 cwt groundnut oil cake J Permanand and Co., 15 bales raw cotton Italinda Cotton Co Ltd, 200 cwt kang seed, 100 cwt niger seed and 201 cwt poppy seed M Bhuta and Co., 900 cwt groundnuts and 100 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co., 220 bales raw cotton E D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 110 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—1000 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Nile for New York:—5 cases casings D Abraham and Sons, 20 bales goat skins Shamjimal, 32 cases sheep guts M M and Co.

For Philadelphia:—83 bales goat skins Briskey and Co., 40 bales goat skins Shamjimal, 27 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

S S Skuld for Wellington:—10 cwt condiments Owen and Okell.

For Santrancisco:—4 bales numdhas M Thadani and Co.

S S Uga Maru for Kobe:—600 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg. Co., 100 bales raw cotton S Purshottam, 100 bales raw cotton G V Lanke, 200 bales raw cotton Amersey and Sons, 100 bales raw cotton H Rambhagat and Co., 100 bales raw cotton J Devjee and Co., 400 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co., 410 bales raw cotton N Futchally and Co., 100 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros., Ltd., 800 bales raw cotton R D Tata and Co., Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Nellore for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton Suzaki and Co Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton Breul & Co., 1500 bales raw cotton Japan cotton Trading Co Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton Suzaki and Co Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.,

For Yokkaichi:—1500 bales raw cotton Breul and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—400 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Hongkong:—4 cases fish maws M M and Co.

For Sanfrancisco:—7 cases cotton prints M M and Co.

S S Yamagata Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton S Purshottam, 100 bales raw cotton G V Lanke.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Uga Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales raw cotton Breul and Co., 2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

January 12.

S S Egremont from New York. Agents: Volkart Bros.

From New York:—1948 bales cotton, 84 cases, 223 pkgs. and 3 boxes autos, 40 cases and 7 pkgs. medicines, 176 cases, 24 boxes and 10 bdles motor cars, auto parts and accessories, 25 cases automobile parts, 11 cases steel handles, 6 cases steel bolts, 6 cases steel brackets, 19 cts automobile wheels, 108 cases soap, 11 cases flush light cells, bulbs and advertising matter, 11 cases buttons, 78 pkgs hurricane lanterns, lamps and accessories, 12 cts. ice cans, 13 cases lorry chassis, 9 cases brushes, 5 table oil cloth, 7 cases tools, 10 cases hosiery, 75 cases commercial classis, 21 boxes paint, 17 cases cotton remnants, 10 cases nujel, 150 drums and 2 cases lubricating oil, 12 barrels lubricating grease, 50 cylinders amonia, 13 cases blotting paper, 15 barrels and 75 drums dyes, 12 cases chalk, 30 pkgs. globes for lauters, 8 cases tooth paste and harmless medicines, 38 cases cotton piecegoods, 25 cases and 5 bdles antiphlogistine, 20 cases toilet preparation, 18 cases truck chassis, 110 bdles auto springs, 22 bales leather belting, 12 cases polish, 56 pkgs. glyco thymoline, 2073 pieces copperingots.

From Philadelphia:—1 case ice cans.

From Baltimore:—152 barrels paraffin wax, 85 sks. bichromate of soda crystal, 10650 boxes tin plates.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

11th January, 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	week ending 1927.	1st Jany. 1926.
	Bales.	Bales.
Calcutta	6,479	1,635
Bombay	179,805	145,984
Karachi	41,412	74,312
Madras	448	666
Rangoon	..(%)	..
Tuticorin	..	56
	228,144	222,653

EXPORTS.

	week ending 1927.	1st Jany. 1926.
	Bales.	Bales.
Calcutta	28	..
Bombay	7,6634	77,626
Karachi	14,392	68,208
Madras	..	123
Rangoon	..	1,103
Tuticorin	..	..
	91,054	147,060

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 1926-27.	1st. Jany 1925-26.
Calcutta	17,637	14,099
Bombay	617,563	905,990
Karachi	89,515	42,907
Karachi	138,899	390,134
Madras	29,515	42,907
Rangoon	5,875 (%) ..	
Tuticorin	4,409	10,004
	813,898	1,363,134

EXPORTS.

	1st. Sept. to 1926-27.	1st Jany 1925-26.
Calcutta	8,534	7,801
Bombay*	276,158	464,045
Karachi	106,736	179,261
Madras	13,972	35,386
Rangoon	13,546	18,407
Tuticorin	10,058	42,818
	429,004	747,718

(%) to 25th Dec.

*Includes Coastal Ports & reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	week end ing. 1927.	10th Jany. 1926.
	1,200	2,587

1st Sept. to 10th Jany

	1026-27.	1925-26.
	9,537	16,640

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	week end-ending 1926-	28th Dec. 1925.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	9,627	12,631
China	..	4,812
Japan	..	8,200
Bombay (a)	736	912
U. S. A.	..	..
	10,363	26,555

1st Sept to 28th Dec.

	*1926.	1925.
United Kingdom ..	3,549	9,486
Continent	72,756	97,763
China	5,823	16,200
Japan	10,003	55,167
Bombay (a)	7,700	15,209
U. S. A.	776	2,550
	100,607	196,375

*Adjusted.

(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Jan. 12

JUTE.

Albion ..	535	Howrah ..	45/9
Alliance ..	595	India ..	
Alexandra ..	360	Kamarhatty	708
Anglo-India	412	Kankanarrah	555
Auckland ..	285	Kelvin ..	385
Barnagore ..	220	Khardha ..	500
Bally ..	237	Kinnison	1000
Birla	11/8	Lansdowne	315
Belvedere ..	635	Lawrence ..	630
Budge-Budge	535	Lothian ..	485
Caledonian ..	625	Naihati ..	505
Chapdani ..	195	National ..	33/14
Clive ..	40/4	New Central	645
Craig ..	5/8	Northbrook	58
Cheviot ..	322	Nudea ..	48
Dalhousie ..	462	Orient ..	274
Delta ..	610	Presidency ..	9/8
Empire ..	57/4	Reanliau ..	76/12
Fort Gloster ..	936	Seyoorah ..	33
Fort William	374	Scendard ..	495
Gondalpara	1065	Union ..	630
Gourepore ..	760	Waverly ..	7/4
Hukumchand	14/8	HESSIAN ..	14/13
Hooghly ..	86	JUTE ..	66/4

COTTON

Agra United		Dunbar ..	175
Bowaria ..		Keshavram Cotton	4
Bengal Nagpur	24	New Ring	

COAL

Burrakur ..	19/4	Kurdi ..	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria	
Gusick and ..		New Kendah	
Musalia ..		Rancegunge	
Katras Jherriah		Samla Kendra	

MISCELLANEOUS

B.B. Petrol'm.	6/12	1 Standrad	
B.I. Corporn	4/10	Wagon	
B.I. „ D		Marshalls ..	
Burma Corp	10/4	Madon Theatres	5/8
C.P. Cement		Scindia Steam	
Howra Oil	14/21	Titagar Paper	
Hume Pipe		Thorney Croft.	
I.I. Still ..	10/4	Imperial Bank	1560
		„ Conty.	385

Remarks.—Jute shares strong. Government securities remained unchanged 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927) 101/12. The market was closed at 2 p.m.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Jan. 12

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb.	
Textile	„	0 10 6
Century	„	0 10 3
Jacob	„	0 10 3
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 3
Elphinstone	„	0 10 3
Apollo	„	0 10 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 13 6
Century 6404-8705	„	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 14 0
Phoenix	„	0 13 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 13 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 13 6
Kaliamardan	„	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	„	0 12 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
David Mill	„	0 14 3
Apollo	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 12 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 12 9
Sakuntala	„	0 12 9
Sundari Brand	„	0 12 6
Globe	„	0 12 3
Rachael	„	0 12 6
Pethi	„	0 12 9
Maher	„	0 13 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Century	„	0 12 9
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 0
Jacob	„	0 14 0
Mun Mill	„	0 14 0
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 8 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	„	2 1 0
Apollo David	„	2 1 0
DURDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 9
Great	„	1 0 0
Phoenix		1 1 0
Kohinoor	„	1 1 3
Tata	„	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	„	0 14 0
Mahal		0 14 0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

We have received the following quotations by special telegram from our Agents in Colomo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at par, per Acre	Rub. in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividends per cent. 1925	1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	28	10	683	850		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17/8	10	730	315		40	7.1-2
Ceylon Planters	52	10	310	714	93+	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	65	10	314	1400		110	50
Clunes Estates	40	10	455	1048		85	
Cochin Rubber	54	15	370	1094		95	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	36/8	10	565	325	2512	30	24
Fairlawn Estate	33	15	1094		685	20	8
Frocester Estates	93	10	281	997		120	75
Hatbawe Rubber	18/8	10	930	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	12	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	85	10	390	768		140	55
Indo-Malay Estates	29	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	21	10	730	526		22	1.2 10
Jebong Rubber	26	10	738	1626		40	20
Kalutara Company	59	10	412	1212		90	55
Kalutara Rubber	30	10	825	547		135x	40
Kelani Valley Rubber	39	10	494	333		75	25
Langat River	47	10	441	1112	925+	52	45
Lanka Rubber	110	10	220	531		135	95
Lansdowne Rubber	240	50	550	817		60	40
Maha Uva Estates	59	10	405		822	35	30
Matale Valley Rubber	32	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	29	15	725	418	543	25	10
Mirishena Rubber	65	10	388	912		80	70
Narandoga Rubber	42	10	479	365		70	
Neuchatel Estates	54/8	15	720	2423	695	45	20
North-Western Rub.	29	10	413	778	414	30	15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	29	10	690	822	411	35	
Rubber Growers'	50	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	220	50	383	3207	379	75	
TalgaswellaTea	58	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	19	10	1240		501	17	7
Udabage Tea	97/8	20	439	1330	150	80	40
Udapolla Rubber	32	10	1116	730		205x	60
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		25	10
Vogan Tea	58	10	395	1185	956	75	50

Interims *Interims 1925 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares.

REMARKS:— Market steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 11.0 2.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

No. 2 Dated 12th January 1927

We have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£104. 0.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£ 81.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 7.6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£110. 0.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0.11.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.6
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.15.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£107.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£ 99.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£ 95.10.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£ 0.16.3
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£ 19. 5.9
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£ 0. 3.0
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 0.19.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£ 6. 2.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£ 13. 0.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£125	£125	£115.10.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£ 71.15.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£ 92.10.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£ 60.10.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£102. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 2.12.6
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£ 3. 3.9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	£10m	£10m	£ 0.19.0
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£ 49. 0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£ 4.12.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£ 10.17.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2% Debs.	£100	£100	£ 81.10.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4.17.6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£196. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£ 85. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£ 96.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£ 97.10.0
War Loan 5% (1929/47)	£100	£100	£101. 0.0

REMARKS:— Market-rather firmer.
Tata Iron Debs. X D £3/10

LEWIS & JONES.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Stock & Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 10-1-27.

Name.	Latest Prices.
1. Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. (1)	1 3 6
2. 4 1/2% India Loan 1950/55 (100)	92 10 0
3. African & Eastern Trade Corpn. Ord. (1)	1 10 0
4. Anglo Dutch Plants of Java (1)	2 12 0
5. Attock Oil (1)	1 2 6
6. Associated Portland Cement (1)	0 16 6
7. Bengal Iron Ord. (1)	0 12 3
8. Burma Corporation	0 14 6
9. British American Tobacco (1)	5 0 0
10. Courtaulds (Ord.) (1)	5 0 0
11. Calico Printers (1)	1 9 6
12. Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord. (6/8)	1 7 6
13. Anglo Persian Oil Co. (1)	4 11 3
14. English Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	0 15 3
15. Fine Spinners Ord. (1)	2 4 0
16. General Elec. Co. Ord. Ord. (1)	1 11 3
17. Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord. (1)	4 3 9
18. Siemens Bros. (1)	1 11 0
19. Central Provinces Manganese (1)	6 16 3
20. Marconi Ord. (1)	0 14 0
21. Malayalam Platations (Ord.) (1)	2 2 0
22. British Burma Pets. Ord. (8/-)	0 10 9
23. Rubber Platations Investment Trust Ord. (1)	2 3 3
24. Soudan Plantations Ord. (1)	4 17 6
25. Vickers Ord. (6/8)	0 9 0
26. Barsi Light Ry. Co. Ord. (10)	14 15 0
27. Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord. (1)	5 15 0

REMARKS:— Government Securities -Firm
General Securities -Steady
Oil Shares -Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 11.

March	13.11+.01
May	13.32+.04
July	13.52+.03
October	13.72+.05
December	13.88+.05
Middling Spot	13.35+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 11.

January	13.08+.04
March	13.10+.02
Middling Spot	13.04—

NEW YORK.

New York 10 55 A M
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	12.99
March	13.13
May	13.31
New York, Noon Call	
January	12.97
March	13.11
May	13.30
New Orleans 9-55 A. M.	
January	13.06
March	13.10

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	70,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	24,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	35,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

	Opening	Closing.
January	6.89	6.89+.09
February		6.89+.09
March	6.97	6.96+.08
April		7.00+.08
May	7.07	7.07+.08
June		7.11+.08
July	7.18	7.17+.07
August		7.19+.07
September		7.19+.06
October	7 22	7.21+.07
November		7.23+.07
December	7.27	7.25+.07
January		7.25+.07
Middling Spot		7.11+.15

SALES.

Liverpoo Jan. 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

	Opening	Closing.
January		12.91+.06
February		12.82—.02
March	12.75	12.70—.02
April		12.65—
May		12.60—
June		12.56—.02
July		12.52—.05
August		12.51—.05
September		12.59—.05
October		12.62—.05
November		12.52—.07
December		12.59—.07
January		12.47—.07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. spot.		13.70+.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

	Closing
Scinde:—	
Good	5.15+.10
Fully Good	5.35+.10
Fine	5.55+.10
Bengal:—	
Good	5.25+.10
Fully Good	5.45+.10
Fine	5.65+.10
Oomra:	
Good	5.80+.10
Fully	6.05+.10
Fine	6.30+.10
Broach:—	
Good	5.75+.10
Fully Good	6.05+.10
Fine	6.35+.10

COFFEE.

New York: January 11.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot	15 1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London: January, 11.
Silver India Bought Chinese Covering. Buyers Satisfied.

Spot	25-1/2+5/16
Forward	25-5/16+1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London: January 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	£4.4.10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London: January 11.

Interest, day to day Loans	4%
Interest 7 day's market loans	4%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16
Bank Bills 6 months	4-5/16%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Fine trade Bills, 6 months	5/1/4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London: January 11.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.44-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.81
T.T. Milna on London	114.30
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	122.35

DEMAND BILLS.

New york: January 11.

Demand Bills	484.87

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London January 11.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	£ 19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£ 113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-1/2
National Bank	£ 48-3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6
Funding Loan 4%	£ 86-1/2
Conversion Loan	£ 75-3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£102
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£57
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£ 71-5/8
Government Securities 3%	£ 60-1/4
Consols	£ 100-7/8
War Loan 5%	£ 100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London: January 11.

Copper, English Best Sellected,	£ 60-3/4
Copper, Braziers,	£ 70
Yellow Metal,	£ 66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£ 28-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£ 16-1/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£ 297-1/2

LINSEED.

London: January 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £16:15:0 Jan/Feb
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £ 16-7-6 Apl May Sement Nominal 'ment Buyers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, Unreceived.
Linseed, La Plata, e.i.c., ton £14:10:0 Apl/s'ment. Hull Paid.

LINSEED OIL.

London January 11.

Linseed, Oil, naked, 329/7 1 2
London, Cwt, Feb/Apl Delivery. Buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked, Cwt, 29 9 May/Aug. Delivery paid.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London January 11.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. 50/6 Jan/Feb.
Rozario Santa Fe per 631/2 lb. 51/- Jan/Feb
MARKET: quite
Wheat, Australian, 53/6 Jan/Feb.
MARKET: quite
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 5/ May/June
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 49/6 July/A s'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 49/6 July/A. s'ment. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London January 11

Cottonseed, Bombay,	£7:15:0 Jan/Feb s'ment. Offered.
Castorseed, Bombay	£19:10:0 Jan/Feb s'ment. Offered.
Rapeseed, Toria ton	£.18:0.0 Jan/Feb. s'ment offered
Rapeseed, Toria, ton	£17:15:0 Feb/May s'ment. Offered.

JAVA SUGAR.

London January 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Staard No. 25, 0 & F. Calcutta,
Jan/Mar, per Cwt, 21/3
July/Sept, per Cwt, 18 4-1/2
Oct/Dec. per Cwt, 18/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept, per Cwt, 18/7
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Karachi,
July/Sept, per Cwt, 18/7-3/4

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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

American.—Opened Higher but Eased on Hedge Selling—Later Improved on General Buying—Futures closed 2 to 5 points Higher—Spot Advanced 5 points at 13.35c.

Local.—Opened easy. Commission Houses selling. Later Improved General Buying —Closed steady.

Private Cables and Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received to-day the following cables:—

New York.—May highest 13.35, (10.05 a.m.) lowest 13.26 (1-42 p.m.).

Liverpool.—Good spot demand continues. Manchester reports good to-day.

Liverpool.—Another friends cable—Sentiment becoming bullish; would buy on any set back.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cables dated 11th instant:—From Messrs. A. Narden and Co., New York:—

"General feeling reacting. Spot situation continues strong."

From Charles Stewart and Son, Liverpool:—

"Consider that the market is likely to advance on account of very poor character of the carry-over, and also of the balance of crop. Trade is rapidly improving."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report.

We are not in favour of following the advance; the political situation is still very unsettled and also it is likely that a further rise at present will jeopardise any propagandu campaigh for curtailment of acreage which may be expected later on.

Liverpool Trade prospects are encouragnig. We look forward to better prices later on but expect a slight reaction, merely a temporary reaction. New York cables European spinners calling:

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Renolds and Gibson dated 11th inst. at 5.20 p.m.

Whilst after recent advance some reaction may occur, consider purchases even at existing levels advisable.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 7 points on better Liverpool cables. At this level some hedge selling was responsible for weakening the prices to 13.26 for May delivery. Towards the close there was better enquiry from operators and prices improved 6 points. The closing prices show a rise of 2 to 3 points in near months, while distant deliveries closed at an advance of 5 poists. The demand for Spot Cotton continues healthy and quotations were raised by 5 points at 13.35c.

The New Orleans Spot market yesterday closed unchanged at 13.04c

The Liverpool market opened 6 to 9 higher in sympathy with better overnight New York advance. There was absence of any impressive buying bout all offerings were well obsorbed. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing and the market closed at an advance of 7 to 9 points. Manchester reports were again better, which stimulated Good spot demand. Spot prices tose by 15 points at 7-11d. per lb.

The feeling in favour of Cotton is increasing, which is clearly noticeable from a steady rise in spot prices. Manchester market shows much improvement which has resulted in good demand for Spot Cotton. The volume of hedge selling is greatly reduced and no longer acts as a deterrant to further improvement. In the face of abundance of raw supplies, it is difficult to expect a sharp rise but as the undertone continues strong we look for a gradual moderate improvement.

STATISTICAL SITUATION.

During the week ending 7th instant 3,46,000 Bales were brought into sight, now totalling for the season 13,219,000 Bales against 12,113,000 last season. The receipts at the port during the week amounted 2,45,000 Bales, showing total receipts this season 89,13,000 Bales against 68,95,000 Bales.

The Exports during the week were 3,24,000 Bales and total this season 56,72,000 Bales against 74,43,000 Bales last season. Total Exports to England are 14,70,000 Bales against 14,28,000 last season. While to continent it shows a substantial rise being 53,29,000 Bales against 26,33,000 Bales last season. Japan, etc., stand at 8,73,000 Bales against 6,82,000 Bales.

World's spinner's takings during the week were 3,45,000 Bales and total this season is 82,78,000 against 81,47,000 Bales last year at this time. The visible supply for the week show a decrease of 9 thousand Bales and stand at a figure of 72,22,000 Bales against 54,59,00 Bales.

The above figures cannot be construed bullish but it shows a strengthening tendeney as the visible supply of American Cotton showes a decreasing line.

LOCAL MARKET.

Despite continued better American advices, our market to-day opened easy Broach April May being quoted at Rs. 257/ against expectation of Rs 258/. The general belief is for a reaction in American prices and there was pronounced absence of buyers. Prices worked lower by eight annas on commission houses selling in conjunction with bulls liquidating January Oomra contracts. The sales were readily absorbed and the market steadied up for a considerable time at this level. Towards the close of the Marwari Bazar there was more enquiry believed to be of local operators, prices worked better with a steady tone and closed as under:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Broach A/M	257	257 1/2	256 1/2	257 1/2
Broach J/A	262	262	261	261
Oomra D/J	248	248	246-8	247
Oomra Mar	244	244	243-9	233
Oomra May	245/8	245/8	244/8	245
Bengal D/J	225	225	223/8	224
Bengal March	217	217 1/2	217	217 1/2

SEWRI.

Liverpool market opened unchanged as expected with less pressure of hedge selling. Our market ruled very narrow within a range of half a rupee per candy. The volume of the business was very small and the market closed with a steady undertone.

Bdoach A/M	257/4	259/12	257/4	257/8
Broach J/A	262	262/4	261/12	262
Oomra D/J	247	247/8	247	247/8
Oomra March	244	244/8	244	244/8
Oomra May		244/12	245	244/12 245
Bengal D/J		223/8	224	223/8 224
Bengal Mar		217/8	218	217/8 218

TENDERS.

	To-day.	Total.
Bengal D/J	1,200	1,600
Oomra D/J	7.300	36.500

ROOM RATE

HEDGE CONTRACTS

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Bengal 223 D/J.
Bengal 217 March.
Bdoach 257 A/M.
Broach 262 Jan.
OoAda 247 D/J.
Oomra 245 May.
Umra 245 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

	SF	Fine	FG	FGF
Bengal	242	235	228	220
Sindh Punjab	239	232	225	217
Raputana	242	235	228	220
Oomra No. 3	252	247	242	
C. P. No. 1	267	262	257	
C. P. No. 2	260	255	250	
Khandesh	241	236	231	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 12

200 Khimjee Vishram Mathia 237.
200 Khimjee Khandesh 238.
200 Volkart Bros. Arvi 263.
200 G. Madhavjee Jalna 246.
100 Suzuki and Co. Ujjain 265.
200 Suzuvi and Co. Arvi 265.
100 Currimbhai Mills Ujjain 265.
200 Toyomankwa Mathia 237.
200 Toyomankwa Khandesh 238.
100 Petit Mills Broach Old 275.
100 Petit Mills Upland 275.
100 Petit Mills Makran 255.
200 A. Damodar and Co. C. P. 1 257.
100 Colaba Land Mills Barwaha 246.
200 N. Fatehalli Bengal 238.
200 G. G. Kesha Varangaon 242.

LONDON RUBBER.

London January 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed Lb. Spot. 1/8-1/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot 1/8-1/4 Sellers
Pale Crepe, Lb. spot 1/7-7/8 Buyers
Pale Crepe, Lb. spot 1/8-1/8 Sellers

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 12,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	8,345	1,58,294	1,56,351
Central India	5,927	74,825	1,41,148
Barsi and Nagar	5.109	73,617	82,692
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,626	21,980	2,7463
Berar	16,334	1,90,116	1,69,506
Central Provinces	4,496	68,971	83,723
Total Oomras	35,837	5,77,803	6,60,883
Dholera	68	17,194	81,685
N. W. Provinces	743	40,459	1,13,707
Rajputana	556	11,799	39,588
Sind-Punjab	751	39 391	91,311
Broach		239	1,282
Coompta & Dharwar	143	17,977	12,513
Westerns-Northerns		8,623	6,946
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4.586	6,441
Persian		2,849	1,879
American		52,841	143
Egyptian and African	183	20,017	28,454
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	38,281	7,94,217	10,46,657

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales	1st. Sept. to 6th. Jan. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,983	82,448	1,56,200
Japan & China	27.905	2,37,913	3,52,459
Coast Ports	200	4,702	8,656
Up-country by Rail		38,678	4,136
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		31,514	66,496
Total	31,088	3,95,255	5,87,957

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained colsed to-day for clearing purposes.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

T C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling DA/ Frcs. 867.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 957.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 942.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275.
CROSS RATES.—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89.
London—Rome Liras 114.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.43.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady. Aarket.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.
1 month 4 1/2 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

To-day the exchange quotations were slightly easier, which tended a steady feeling Gold market. Fluctuations are unimportant and the market closed as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Spot Bar Gold	21	7	6
Posh delivery	21	7	9
Mah delivery	21	7	6
Fagan deilvery	21	8	0
National Bank	21	11	6
Chartered Bank	21	10	6
Central Bank	21	9	6

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Yesterday London market closed firm prices show a rise of 5/15d. in spot and 1/4d. in forward. India was reported as buyer, while China covered the short sales. With this advice our market to-day opened very steady on shorts covering. The feeling in favour of higher prices is increasing. Posh delivery opened at Rs. 57/11 and improved further. Later declined on profit-taking by local jobbers. The closing prices are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Spot Silver	58	0	0
Posh delivery	57	9	0
Mah delivery	57	8	0
Double options premium:—			
Posh	0	11	0
Mah	1	8	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		
"	Fine	"	235/38	+9
"	F.G.	"	230/32	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	235/37	
"	F.G.	"	230/31	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	268/70	
Nagpur		"	265/68	+20
Yeotmal		"	250/55	
Arvi		"	260/62	
Amraoti		"	253/55	
Khamgaon-Akola		"	250/55	+3
Mulkapur		"	240/45	
Khandesh		"	235/40	-8/9
Muthia	Fine	"	230/35	-4
"	F.G.	"	....	-19

		old.	Feb.	Mar.
Broach	Fine	240/45	+13/4	+9/10
Coompta		M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good.	"	215	
Cambodia	Fine	"	275/85	
Kalagin		"	200	

Delivery contract quotations are based on the Dec. January. Hedge contract prices.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon the 11th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	2,299
Linseed	3,029
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	131
Gingellyseeds	1,147
Groundnuts	12,751
Castorseed	3,522
Rice	97,963
Myrabolams	7,512
Cottonseed	9,040
Mowraseed	656
Gram	953
Joowar	499
Barley	167
Barjee	3,965
Coal	3,817 tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/13.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/0.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1963 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 1006/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/4.
4 per cent Port Tdust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 118/12/0.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Market closed quiet. Forward rate for 3-1/2 per cent Rs. 77/12; 1945/55 Rs. 107/13.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing prices levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 2 to 4d. per cwt. in Java, of about a pence or two in BRB Beet and of about 2d per cwt in Belgain Beet and German Crystal Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling in the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment December sh 20/ per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan/Feb/March sh 20/5 per cwt FBH.
Ship. July/Aug/Sept. sh 18/2 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 18/5 per cwt FBH.
Janagar CIF. Ship. Decmber sh. 20/2 per cwt.
Jamanagar CIF. Ship. Jan/Feb/March sh cwt.
Jamnagar CIF. Ship. December sh 20/2 per 20/6 per cwt.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/6 per cwt.
Ship. December sh 19/8 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan/Feb/March sh 20/3 per cwt FBH.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—
Ship. Nov/Dec. sh 19/4 per cwt FBH.
German Crystal Sugar:—
Ship. Nov/Dec sh 19/3 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Weak.

WHEAT AND LINSEED MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

To-day there was a better feeling in both the produce with more buyers. Prices show advancing tendency. The sellers are cautious. January Wheat is in a strong position. The closing prices remained as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	10	4	6
Wheat January	7	12	0
Wheat May	7	8	0

The following are the closing rates of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

	Ready Delivery Terms. Per Cwt. Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10	5	0
Linseed Brown Small	9	14	0
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath	—	—	—
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	—	—	—
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	—	—	—
Castorseed Bold	9	12	0
Castorseed Small	10	12	0
Groundseeds Bold	11	15	0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh	12	4	0
Gingellyseed Bold 85/15	15	0	0
Gingellyseed Small	14	0	0
Cottonseeds	4	0	0
Wheat Pissi Delhi Cawnpore 70/30	7	10	6
Wheat Karachi Bungla	7	11	6
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30	7	10	3

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

General meeting of Journalists' Association of India at the Central Cooperative Institute, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, at 6 p.m.

Ladies' meeting at F. Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao: Mrs. Pathic Lawrence to address on "How English women got their rights," 3-30 p.m. Mrs. Naidu to preside.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

Tea Party to Mr. Saklavala, Servants of India Society's Home, 5 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Labour meeting at Madanpura, Ghelabhai Street, 6-45 p.m., Mr. Saklatvala to speak.

Public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will speak on the Kalyan Power Station Scandal. Mr. B. G. Horniman to preside.

Public lecture by Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale on "The Gospel of Light" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. S. Saklatwala, M. P., arrives by S. S. Razmak.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Reception meeting in honour of Shapurji Saklatvala, C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Labour meeting at Parel, Mr. Saklavala to speak, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

South Indians in Bombay present welcome address to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Programme commences at 4 p.m.

Informal discussion between Mr. Saklavala and T. U. Congress Committee members, 9 a.m. (2) meeting of Indian Seaman's Union, Carnac Bunder, 4 p.m. (3) General Labour meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE STUDENTS' UNION.

The students' Day of the V. J. T. Institute Students' Union will be held to-morrow (Friday) when Mr. Bell will preside and Mrs. Bell, will give away prizes,

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 78.

Total mortality this day last year was 86.

LECTURE ON "TOC H"

The Rev. A. R. R. Reid, will deliver a public lecture on "Toc H" at the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road, Byculla, to-day (Thursday,) at 6-30 p.m. Sir Reginald Spence will preside."

H,

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 19-1-27.

The sailing of the S. S. "Sado Maru" with mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan on the 13th instant as previously notified has been cancelled until further notice.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following Programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday the 13th instant:—

(1) 12 to 12-30 p.m. Mixed Records.

(2) 6-30 p.m. Relay of the Bombay Chamber Orchestra Thursday Popular Matinee.

(3) 9-30 to 10-30 p.m. Mixed Records.

Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

PUBLIC MEETING OF LADIES.

A public meeting of the ladies will be held in the Faramji Cawasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mrs. Pathic Lawrence will address the ladies on "How the English women got their rights." Ladies are invited to attend. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

The opening ceremony of the Association premises at Matunga was performed on Sunday last when Principal N. S. Subba Rao was voted to the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. C. S. Narayan Rao gave a brief history of the Association, and outlined the programme of work for the coming year.

Principal N. S. Subba Rao in declaring the premises open pointed out the necessity of developing a broader outlook, and asked all those present to eschew all political dissand division, and to cultivate a feeling of cussions, as those would lead to party spirit mutual helpfulness.

WORK IN THE VILLAGES.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

The Working Committee of the Congress at a meeting, held after the Gauhati session, adopted the following resolutions: "The Working Committee requests the Provincial Congress Committees to appoint Congress workers for the purpose of enrolling Congress members at the rate of not less than ten per village, for collecting, besides subscriptions received from Congress members, fund at the rate of not less than one rupee per village for the work in the province and for constituting one Congress committee in every union or group of villages. The Working Committee resolves that one-third of subscriptions so collected shall, until further directions, be car-marked for village committees, one-third for district committees and the remaining third for Provincial Congress Committees concerned. The Committee further resolves that this work of reorganisation shall be started immediately and carried on up to the end of April 1927."—Free Press.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS

NOTICES AGAINST MR. NARIMAN & SIR LAWLESS.

SATURDAY (22ND INST.) FIXED FOR HEARING

Although it was fixed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate that the notices issued against Mr. K. F. Nariman on the complaint of Mr. T. Harvey, the Superintending Engineer, Development Department, and against Sir Lawless Hepper, ex-Director, Development Directorate, at the instance of Mr. Nariman would be argued on the 14th instant, it was decided by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday morning that it would not be so.

PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. A. Kirke-Smith, counsel for Sir Lawless Hepper, appeared before Mr. Dastur on Monday last and asked for a postponement of the case against his client on the ground that the date as previously fixed for hearing was not convenient to Sir Thomas Strangman, who had been briefed by Sir Lawless. The Magistrate thought that Mr. Kirke-Smith had applied for a postponement of both the cases in which Mr. Nariman was concerned, and Mr. Nariman agreeing, he fixed the hearing of the arguments in both the cases on January 19.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, however, appeared before Mr. Dastur again on Tuesday and cleared his position. He said that he had appeared the previous day on behalf of Sir Lawless only, and that Mr. Harvey wanted his complaint against Mr. Nariman to be heard on the 15th inst., as originally fixed. As Mr. Nariman was not present then, the learned Magistrate decided to hear Mr. Kirke-Smith's application on Wednesday.

On the application of Mr. Kirke-Smith being renewed, Mr. Sheriston Baker who represented Mr. Harvey said that he would not agree to any postponement of the complaint fixed by Mr. Harvey, as the latter was a servant of the Madras Government and was delayed in Bombay only on account of the case.

MR. NARIMAN'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Nariman insisting on the postponement said that just like the Magistrate, he also had agreed to the postponement as he thought that both the cases were being postponed. On that understanding he had fixed many engagements which he said he could not give up now. He was, however, prepared to accept any date next week, if both the notices were argued on the same day.

The Magistrate, however, fixed Jan. 22 for the hearing of both the notices, and said that he would hear the notice against Mr. Nariman first and that against Sir Lawless after, and would issue orders after he had heard both the notices. If he would decide to proceed with the cases he would hear the case against Mr. Nariman first and not touch the other case till the first was finished.

It is understood Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law has been briefed by Mr. Harvey while Sir Thomas Strangman will appear for Sid Lawless Hepper. Mr. V. F. Vicajee will appear for Mr. Nariman

A DISTANT RELATIVE.

Mr. Dastur brought it to the notice of the parties that he was a distant relative of Mr. Nariman and therefore if any of the parties had any objection he would transfer the cases to any other Court.

Messrs. Baker and Kirke-Smith said they had no objection and that they had full confidence in His Worship.

His Worship, however, asked them to inform their clients and know whether they had any objection.

"HAVE SELF-CONFIDENCE"

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESSMEN

BENARES, Jan. 12.

"Have self-confidence, try to build your character side by side with developing your intellect" was the only message given by Mahatma Gandhi to the Congressmen of Benares through "Aj", when requested for that and told that in the present unfavourable atmosphere in the country they were becoming dispirited and disappointed.—Free Press.

"THE INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH"

TO BE A NON-PARTY ORGAN

LUCKNOW, Jan. 12.

"The Indian Daily Telegraph" has again changed hands. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the present proprietor, has ceased to have any concern with the paper.

The paper has now been taken over by Sardar Ranbeer Singh, the brother-in-law of the Maharajah of Nabha, and consequent on the change Mr. Pothan Joseph and others have resigned.

The paper, it is believed, will be a non-party organ, espousing the cause of the Maharajah of Nabha.—Free Press.

FIRE AT OORGAUM

OORGAUM, Jan. 12.

The Oorgaum Gold Mine is submerged under flames, and it is feared that the fire will inflict heavy damage. The fire originated in the underground working and all work in the mine is suspended. In its magnitude the fire is unprecedented and the authorities have taken measures to check its spread. None has been injured. —Free Press.

NEED OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

MR. SAYER'S SUGGESTIONS TO GOVT.

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURE COMMISSION.

PUSA, Jan. 11.

In the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture to-day Mr. Sayer, Secretary, Sugar Bureau, stated that it was essntial that all work on sugarcane should be pooled and carried on under a small All-India Committee so as to correlate work, make their accumulated experience available to the Provinces, and prevent any unnecessary overlapping. Sugar being a crop which was under cultivation in almost all the Provinces of India, it was in fitness of things that the Government of India should supplement the efforts being made in the Provinces by providing for research experiment which would be of benefit to all Provinces and which was beyond the means of any single Province either to initiate or to maintain. He thought that, with adequate provision for research, experiment and propaganda, India could meet its own requirements, and could thus put an end to the drain of Rs. 15 crores a year spent on foreign sugar.

SUGGESTIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Sayer suggested that the Government of India should, besides, providing for permanence and continuity of the work which was being done at Pusa and at Coimbatore, and establish two Imperial Stations, one in the Western portion of the United Provinces bordering on the Punjab, and another in the central tracts of the Deccan Temporary Stations, in addition, might be opened in other important cane tracts in consultation with Provincial Departments of Agriculture, when it was considered advisable to do so in the interests of the industry. He stressed the necessity of entertaining a whole-time special cane staff to provide expert knowledge, and to assist workers in the Provinces.

LACK OF CO-OPERATION IN RESEARCH WORK.

Dr. Shaw, Officiating Imperial Economic Botanist was next examined. He stated that the cause of scientific research had in the past, undoubtedly suffered from infrequent gatherings of scientific workers whose intercourse in practice had been restricted to sectional meetings of the Board of Agriculture. The most efficient organisation for agricultural research, he thought would be that of a single department for the whole country, divisions of the department being based on agricultural problems instead of administrative areas. It could not, however, be denied that the creation of such an organisation at present would be against the trend of political development in India which was in favour of provincial autonomy. It was probably too late to attempt any such reform, but it should not be impossible to devise some scheme which would strengthen the liason between different Provincial Departments, while leaving them free to develop the work of demonstration and propaganda on their own lines.

FUND FOR RESEARCH WORK.

Continuing, he said that a necessary corollary to the establishment of a research Bureau would be the creation of a fund which would be used by the Government of India as the Bureau suggested. This fund would be available for strengthening the number of research workers in any Bureau by appointments to the Imperial Department and for the establishment and maintenance of research and testing stations directly under the Bureau.

Dr. Shaw suggested that the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India should be stationed at the headquarters of the Government and should be a member of the Legislative Assembly. He should be provided with three or four assistants recruited from the senior officers of the Agricultural Service who would tour throughout India and would keep the Agricultural Adviser in touch with the work done in the different Provinces.

ADVANTAGES OF ENGLISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

He considered that, provided a high standard of economic qualification was rigorously maintained in the selection of students, the traing given at Pusa was more suitable to the requirements of Indian recruits for the Indian Agricultural Service than any which could be obtained in Europe. An Indian student who possessed a good M. Sc. degree or its equivalent, was excellent material for training for the Botanical side of the Agricultural Service. He suffered, however, from certain disadvantages in comparison with the product of an English University. These disadvantages were connected with his early education. An English School boy left his school with sufficient knowledge of French and German to read the scientific literature of France and Germany.

Dr. ReRata, Officiating Imperial Mycologist, examined, suggested the formation of an Advisory Board composed of the representatives of various interests, such as the Departments of Agriculture in British India and the Indian States, members for local agricultural interests and for trade and manufacture, to encourage researches and to allocate the necessary funds to carry them out.

The Commission then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION AT PUSA.

PUSA, Jan. 11.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture inspected this morning the Botanical and Mycological Sections of the Research Institute. Mr. D. R. Shaw, Imperial Economic Botanist, took them round over the plant-breeding area where particular crops are being investigated. Dr. McRae explained to the members the work of the Mycological Section, the chief function of which is to investigate the diseases which attack crops and to evolve measures for preventing controlling them.—A.P.

HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE OVER CUSTODY OF MINOR

FATHER'S RIGHT OF GUARDIANSHIP UPHELD

Before Justices Patkar and Fawcett on the Appellate Side of the High Court came up the appeal filed by Bhimbhai Haribhai against the decision of the District Judge of Surat granting the application of Thakorelal Danyabhai for the custody of his minor son aged 7 years.

The petitioner who is employed as a typist in the B.B. and C.I. Railway office at Bombay married the minor's mother, Shanti, about 12 years ago, after which the latter went to live with him at Bulsar, his native place, and three years later she gave birth to the minor. In 1922 Shanti died when she was staying with her son at her father's (respondent's) place at Sultanpur in Surat District, and since then the boy had been living with the latter, except for a few days when he was sent to his father on the occasion of the latter's second marriage. The father now desired to bring up the boy, but the respondent refused to comply with the demand. He, thereupon, made an application claiming custody of the minor under Section 25 of the Guardian and Wards Act.

The respondent (the grandfather) contended that as the minor had been living with him ever since his mother's death, he was never in the actual custody or charge of his father, and could not, therefore, be deemed to have been removed from his custody so as to call for the operation of section 25 of the Guardian and Wards Act. Further, it would not be to the minor's welfare to entrust him to his father, who, with his limited income of Rs. 120 per month, would not be in a position to keep the minor as comfortably as the grandfather who was in affluent circumstances, and he would not be properly looked after by his stepmother. Moreover, by leaving the grandfather who had no direct offspring alive, the minor would lose a substantial legacy which he might get from him.

"GUARDIANSHIP IS REVOKABLE."

In granting the application, the District Judge of Surat observed that the petitioner was the lawful guardian of the minor when the latter went with his mother to the respondent's place, and that guardianship did not cease merely because the father allowed the minor to reamain in the custody of the respondent since then. According to Hindu Law, the guardianship is the sacred duty of which he cannot divest himself, even if he wishes to do so. In the well-known case of "Annie Besant vs. Narayan" (I.L.R. 38 Madras, 807), the Privy Council remarked that "the father is the natural guardian of his children during their minority. This guardianship is in the nature of a sacred trust, and he cannot, therefore, during his life-time substitute another person to be the guardian in his place. He may, in the exercise of his discretion as guardian, entrust the custody and education of his children to another: but the authority he thus confers is essentially a revokable authority, and if the welfare of his children require it, he can, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, take such custody and education once more into his own hands." So then in the present case, there can be no bar to the father claiming back the custody of his son. On the other points, the District Judge said that under Section 19 it has to be proved that any act or conduct of the father renders him unfit for guardianship. No such allegation had been made against the father in this case. It would be a very violent principle and also unhuman to lay down that the father should not get the custody of his son because he has remarried, or because he is not affluent. The fact that the child may be happier and more comfortable with other relations is not sufficient to deprive the father of his right and duty. The only consideration which ought to weigh with the court is the welfare of the minor, which is not to be measured by money only, or by physical comfort only. By keeping the minor away from the father, he would lose his filial affection and forget his father, and this is certainly not in the interest of the child. The Judge accordingly directed the respondent to restore the minor to the custody of his father.

LOWER COURT SENTENCE UPHELD.

Against this, the respondent appealed to the High Court.

Mr. H. V. Divatia, Pleader, appeared for the appellant (original respondent), while Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, Advocate, with Mr. N. P. Desai, Pleader, represented the petitioner.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, agreed with the view of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal. Their Lordships, however, made a suggestion that it would be desirable that the father should allow the minor to visit his grandfather occasionally.

PIT ON PROMISSORY NOTE

DECREE FOR UNPAID BALANCE.

Before Mr. Justice Davar on the Original Side of the High Court came up the suit filed by Byramji C. Shethna to recover a sum of Rs. 8,900 on a promissory note from Khan Bahadur B. D. Padamji.

The plaintiff had advanced a loan of Rs. 10,000 to the defendant, for which the latter had executed a promissory note dated July 10, 1923. Out of this amount the defendant had returned Rs. 1,100, but had failed to pay the balance of Rs. 8,900.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount in favour of the plaintiff, and granted 2 months' time to the defendant to comply with the decree, directing its execution to be stayed during the period.

JAPANESE COMPETITION AGAIN.

HEAVY FALL IN BRITISH EXPORTS.

JAPAN OUSTS BRITAIN FROM EGYPT

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The annual report of the Egypt Sections of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce shows that British exports of cotton piece goods to Egypt have fallen from 3 million pounds Egyptian in 1925 to 1.9 million in 1926. The decline of 40 million square yards of bleached goods was due to the importation of Japanese grey goods which though unbleached are made of short staple Indian cotton. Such goods have a white appearance and are free from imperfections. They are generally of a better value than British bleached goods.—Reuter's Special Service.

MAHOMEDAN RUNS AMOK

AN AMAZING CAREER OF CRIME

The 3rd Peerkhan Street at New Nagpada, Byculla, was the scene of an affray in the course of which one Mia Mahomed Ebrahim, caused serious injuries to two other Mussalmans Ishtak and Bahamia. Arming himself with a thick and heavy copper bar, he, is is alleged, took advantage of Ishtak in his sleep and belaboured him so severely that the man is still lying in the hospital in an unconscious state. Arming himself with a knife, he, is is alleged, threw away the cumbrous iron bar and determined to make short work of another Mussalman Bahamia, whom he stabbed in the chest, causing an incised wound three inches deep. One Ahmed Abdul who intervened, received cuts on the finger of a minor nature, and was allowed to go home. The two other Mahomedans are lying in the J. J. Hospital.

Inspector Gole of the Nagpada Police Station hurried to the scene and removed the injured men. The cause of this strange madness on the part of Mia Muhomed was ascertained to be domestic trouble; his kept Mistress Aminabai, whom he suspected of infidelity, being the cause of complaints from surrounding tenants which enraged Mia Mahomed against three Mahomedans who were chiefly concerned in making complaints about Aminabai's conduct.

MR. SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA.

FREE ADMISSION AT SATURDAY'S MEETING.

On special request from the public the Saklatvala Reception Committee have decided to keep open the Reception Meeting of Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday (the 15th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to general public. Tickets will therefore not be necessary for the meeting.

NEXT MONDAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Communist Party of India, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., will address a public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday the 17th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Singaravelu, the President of the Party, will preside.

COMMUNIST CONFERENCE.

MEETING TO ELECT PRESIDENT.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Central Executive of the Communist Party of India will be held on Sunday (the 16th instant) to consider the election of the President for the Second Communist Conference to be held at Lahore.

RECEPTION TO MR SAKLATWALA

B P C COMMITTEE'S DECISION

At an urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held at the Congress House on Wednesday evening under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, it was resolved to accord public reception to Sjt. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., who arrives in Bombay on Friday and to co-operate with other bodies arranging reception to Mr. Saklawala.

It was also decided to accord reception to Sjt. Shrinivas Iyengar, the President of the Congress, who arrives in Bombay on Sunday next.

RECEPTION IN GUJARAT

We understand from a reliable information that a warm reception awaits Mr. Sh. Saklatwala M. P. at Navasari, Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad, where the following gentlemen, have taken up the work in hand for making necessary arrangements.

Navasari:—Dr. Dondhi.

Surat:—Drs. Dikshit and Ghiya.

Broach:—Dr. Chandulal Desai.

Ahmedabad:—Sjt. Vallabhai Patel.

Details would be announced later on.

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will leave Madras for Delhi on the 14th January to attend the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Vaidyasagar Pandya, Secretary Indian Bank, left Madras to-night for Delhi. —A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	London, Jan. 12.
Previous Closing Rate	13.32
To-day's Opening Rate	13.31
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	13.49
Difference	+.17

LIVERPOOL.

	London, Jan. 12.
Previous Closing Rate	7.07
To-day's Opening Rate	7.07
Difference	unchanged

Sewri	257-8-0
Kandy	257-8-0

LONDON SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 12.
Silver Ready	25-7/16—1/16
Silver Forward	25-1/16—1/16

LATEST NEWS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press in connection with the suggestion of her name for nomination as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Ladies' Deputation that waited on His Excellency the Governor, Srimati Ansuyaben, President of the Local Labour Union, stated that she knew nothing about the matter. She was grateful to the Ladies Deputation for the confidence reposed in her. However, apart from her political convictions she believed that she would serve the cause of labour far better by working among the workmen than by going to the Councils.—A. P.

DELHI, Jan. 12.

It is understood that Mr. Michael Keane, official member of the Assembly from the United Provinces will preside over the session of the Legislative Assembly till the election of its President. Mr. Michael Keane is specially fitted for this role as it may be remembered he was the President of the U. P. Legislative Council till the first elected President succeeded him.—A. P.

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

It is understood Mr. M. Ratnaswami who was President of the last Madras Legislative Council has been nominated a member of the Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

In connection with certain recent investigations, the Punjab police have recovered ten loaded bombs and dangerous missiles in Lahore and Sheikhupura Districts. The circumstances attending the recoveries have brought to light the lamentable lack of knowledge of the deadliness of these dangerous missiles on the part of persons who had concealed them. The Director of Information in a press note says: "Anybody knowing of the whereabouts of any such weapons is invited in the interests of the safety of members of the general public to communicate with the authorities without delay.—A.P.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Mexico City.—Two of the arrested Roman Catholic Prelates have been released. The Bishop of Tabasco who was ordered to be deported is believed to have been taken to Veracruz. Meanwhile secret service officers are carefully examining the papers and records of the Episcopate.—Reuter.

The War Office announces the appointment of Major General Straubenzee as General Officer commanding Malaya vice Major General Sir Theodore Fraser.—Reuter Special Service.

NATIONAL BANK CHEQUE "STUNT"

PAN SHOP-KEEPER VICTIMISED.

An interesting case is being heard in the Court of Mr. Junglewalla, the 5th Presidency Magistrate in which it is alleged, a novel method of duping was foisted on Dwarka Janki a pan shop-keeper at Byculla. The accused one Ganpat Babaji a mill-hand got acquainted with the complainant, shop-keeper, and showing him a chit which purported to be a cheque on the National Bank of India for Rs. 30,000, asked him for a loan of Rs. 500 to meet urgent needs and promised to give him a "backsheesh" of Rs. 100 as soon as the cheque was cashed, besides returning the money advanced. The complainant gave him Rs. 50 to begin with, and next day, met the accused by appointment at the 'Kala Gora' in the Fort and gave him [illegible] of the sum required which he [illegible] to raise by selling things and [illegible] wife's ornaments. The accused pocketed the money, asked [illegible] to wait while he called on [illegible] the cheque. The complainant [illegible] that at length his [illegible] and his suspicions [illegible] informed the police, [illegible] quiries arrested the [illegible] proceeding.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY JANUARY 13, 1927.

C. P'S OPPORTUNITY.

After the result of the recent elections the revival of Ministry in the Central Provinces was a foregone conclusion. Considering the composition of the Legislative Council, the rejection of the vote on Ministerial salaries was out of the question and the people of the Central Provinces have reason to congratulate themselves that the various groups of elected members have had the wisdom so to combine their forces as to secure the selection of Ministers from the most progressive elements. Both Messrs. Raghavendra Rao and Deshmukh are tried Nationalists who may be expected to wage a stout fight in the C. P. Cabinet on behalf of the people and it is gratifying to note that while the Governor has acted on the constitutional principle of selecting the Ministers from the dominant party in the Council, the Ministers themselves have set a welcome example to their confreres in other provinces by agreeing to work on the principle of joint responsibility—which Lord Lytton proposes to violate by putting the salary of each Minister to vote separately. Bengal now remains the only province where a Ministry has not been formed, but even in Bengal, as the voting in the election of the Council President shows, there will not be much difficulty in reviving the Ministry though the selection of its personnel may give rise to unexpected complications. However that may be, the question of acceptance of Ministership may now be regarded as no longer one of live importance as in no province are the Swarajists in such a strong majority as to prevent the functioning of a Ministry.

The real issue before Nationalists in every Council is so to mobilise themselves as to see that the Councils are not used by the bureaucracy as instruments of reaction, but that, despite the restricted opportunities available under the present constitution, the utmost advantage is secured for the people through them. The Swarajists in the C. P. Council have partially carried out the dual duty imposed on them by the inconsistent resolution of the Gauhati Congress, by opposing the formation of the Ministry. That done, they must concentrate their energies on fulfilling the no less onerous duty that remains to be performed and this duty is defined in the clauses of the Gauhati resolution on work in the Council which enjoin upon Congressmen "to move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economic, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country, and for the protection of the freedom of person, speech, association and of the press; take steps to improve the condition of agricultural tenants by introducing and supporting measures to secure fixity of tenure and other advances with a view to ensure a speedy amelioration of the condition of the tenants; and generally protect the rights of labour, agricultural and industrial, and adjust on an equitable basis the relations between landlords and tenants, capitalists and workmen." Now it is obvious that they cannot carry out the Gauhati injunction without making common cause with other Nationalist members of the Council. For, they all now have a common programme to prosecute, namely, to safeguard and promote public interests and to see that the Ministers, remain true to their trust. As Mr. Kelkar tersely and vividly points out in the interview which we publish elsewhere, there is now 95 per cent. in common between the Swarajists and the Responsivists. Both the Ministers and the members of the Council are on their trial as they have also an excellent opportunity of advancing national interests. Both have to resist temptations inevitable in the atmosphere of sham Reforms. The Ministers have continually to be on their guard lest, prompted by a false sense of prestige or loyalty to their colleagues of the Executive Council or the desire for retaining their office, they allow themselves to be merged in the bureaucracy. If they show any tendency towards succumbing to this temptation,—and Messrs. Raghavendra Rao and Deshmukh, we may be sure, are not likely to do so—the duty of the elected members is clear and Mr. Kelkar has drawn pointed attention to it. As he says "if the Ministers accepting offices on the initial support of party formations in Council prove false to themselves and their parties or go astray or try to impose the will of the Government upon the Council itself, they surely deserve censure and condemnation at the hands of the Council."

The temptation which the members themselves have to resist are no less subtle. They must never lose sight of the old but serviceable adage that eternal vigilance is the only price of freedom, that work in the Council must constantly be directed towards helping the satisfaction of the supreme need of the country, namely, freedom. Lord Lytton addressing the members of the Bengal Legislative Council declared that its labours in the third session "will constitute the latest material upon which the Parliamentary Commission, which must be appointed before it closes, will base its recommendations for the future." The country cannot accept Lord Lytton's dictum. Dyarchy has been tried and found wanting. If Councils are now being worked, it is not, let there be no mistake about it, because Indian Nationalists accept the humiliating suggestion that they have to prove their fitness for another instalment of Reforms. They will work the Councils with no other object in view than to utilise them as an additional weapon for winning freedom. And the best and most thoughtful among them must realise that they will only succeed in attaining their object of members in the various legislatures subordinate communal considerations and group ambitions to national needs and general interests. The C. P. Council with its substantial Nationalist majority has an excellent opportunity of giving a lead to other Councils in this respect.

FACTORIES IN THE PRESIDENCY

The annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1925 in the Bombay Presidency records a net increase of 115 or 8.5 per cent. in factories and of 15,600 or 4.4 per cent. in employees. This increase is mainly due to the registration of small concerns under the amended Act and obviously not to any industrial prosperity. The total number of women employed is steadily increasing with the total number of persons employed. The percentage of women in 1924 was 20.5 and in 1925, 21. As regards the employment of children it is reorded in the report that there has been a steady decrease in the number of children employed in factories, a further decrease of 1,319, mostly in the mofussil, being recorded in the year under report. The number of children employed in the Ahmedabad mills has fallen from 6,925 in 1922 (when the amended Act which raised the lower age limit from 9 to 12 years came into operation) to 2,940 in 1925. In the Town and Island of Bombay, the total number of children employed in all mills and factories was on an average only 592 in the year under report. The proportion of children employed to the total number of employees is considerably larger in Ahmedabad, Broach, Sholapur, Bombay Suburbs, Hyderabad and Nawabshah. There is a reference in the Report to the "Sathi" system in Ahmedabad. Under this system, children are brought from the villages to work in the mills under an agreement whereby they are maintained by others who take in return the wages earned by them. On an enquiry made by the Inspector and the Certifying Surgeon it was found that the system was not in force to a great extent. Such exploitation of children should be rigorously suppressed, having regard to the fact that a regular sale and purchase of children is involved in such system. The Certifying Surgeon in Ahmedabad continued, in the year under report, to exercise great care in the certification of children and in preventing them from obtaining two certificates for work in two factories. But for the tardy progress of compulsory education in the Presidency this evil would have been remedied long ago. As observed in the report under review, a few prosecutions of the parents or guardians will undoubtedly have a good effect in securing the obvious intention of the Legislature regarding the protection of child labour.

As regards the number of accidents the position seems to have become worse in the course of the last ten years. The average per 100 operatives employed was 41 in 1916 which increased to 84 in 1925. The number of fatal incidents in 1916 was 23 while in 1925 it was 50, and 82 in 1924. Similarly there has been a great increase in accidents resulting in serious and minor injuries. Although the increase in the number of accidents has not been steady, but fluctuating during the last ten years, there is no doubt that the state of things in that respect is far from satisfactory. No adequate explanation is given in the report regarding the increase in the number of accidents. It would be interesting to know how far this increase can be attributed to the increased consumption of liquor among the working classes. It may be, the increase in the number of accidents is due to some extent to a better system of record on account of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the last two years. However it must be borne in mind that wherever the Workmen's Compensation Act has come in force the average of accidents has seadily decreased owing to the anxiety on the part of the employers to prevent accidents by arranging for better fencing of machinery, safety propaganda and better provision for the medical treatment of the injured workmen. No such improvement is yet in sight. Neither the employers nor the insurance companies seem to have paid any attention to this aspect of the question. They are more interested in contesting the claims for compensation whenever they can than in taking preventing measures. In addition to the accidents to the employees, some serious and fatal accidents to children have occurred, according to the Report under review, in ginning factories through their careless admission into places where machinery is at work. In view of this carelessness, recently a general order has been issued prohibiting children between ages of 2 and 12 years from entering any part of the premises of ginning factories where machinery is at work. It is also satisfactory to note that the Department has handled a number of important problems in connection with the strength of structure in factories. A Factory Inspector's legal power commences after a factory is built and, therefore, there is a distinct need for the revision of the Municipal Bye-Laws respecting the planning and construction of new factories.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE.

An Indian leader of ripe experience and shrewd political insight like Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has betrayed an uneasiness over the findings of the Round Table Conference which only confirms us in the attitude we have suggested in these columns as the safest for India to adopt in regard to this delicate question of reaching an understanding with White South Africa. Mr. Sastri in reply to a farewell address to the Indian Delegation by the Indian community in Cape town referred to the "basis of perfect understanding which had been reached," but qualified in considerable measure the hope such a statement would engender by the addition of the remark that they of the Deputation might not see "the full fruition" of such an understanding. Is the understanding then of such a type that it will not fructify into reality during the present generation? When Mr. Sastri referred the gathering of his countrymen before him to whom South Africa has become now the country of adoption to the "many there who would be blessed with the length of days" to see the fruition of such understanding, a chill of disappointment must have come over its less youthful portion at the prospect of being told that for them at least the immediate prospect was as black as before the deliberations of the Conference. We do not know what makes the "Indian Daily Mail" consider this as "glad news from South Africa." We would advise public opinion in this country to maintain a vigilant attitude in regard to this matter and not to exhibit premature optimism.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Bellicose Intentions.

President Coolidge in his special message to Congress has expressed sentiments which will, no doubt, please the "oil barons of America" but it is hardly likely that public opinion in the country which is generally averse to America's mixing herself up with the political squabbles of her neighbours across the Panama will relish the bellicose intentions displayed by the President, when he says that the United States must be deeply concerned with any serious threat to stability "to the constitutional Government in Nicaragua especially if it is brought about by outside influences and states." This veiled reference to Mexico is particularly impolitic at present as a very large body of American legislators have emphatically declared that they do not want America to continue to give pinpricks to Mexico. The "New York World" and the "New York Times" accurately represent this view when they declare in their comments on the President's speech that America only desires "peaceful adjustments" in Mexico and Nicaragua.

Latin America Perturbed.

For whom are the American Government so concerned, however, and what is the "constitutional" Government in Nicaragua whose stability they desire to secure by landing American marines in the little Republic? Latin America has no illusions about this and her wishes and feelings are reflected in the manifesto of the Spanish American Society which warns the American people that unless they revolt against the policy persued at Washington, the Republics of the South will be compelled to launch a campaign of commercial boycott against them. The attempt of the Liberal leader, Saeasa, in Nicaragua to establish a really constitutional Government has the sympathy of the whole of Spanish America behind it and the latter too is anxious to safeguard herself against the penetration of American banking, oil and mining interests which have the unpleasant habit of mixing themselves in the political affairs of the countries they grasp in their far-reaching tentacles.

Self-Condemned

The time has come, said the Imperial Agriculturist before the Royal Commission, "for an organised attack on the present terrible state of agriculture and live-stock in India." He added that the Agricultural Departments had so far "merely touched the fringe of the possible problems for investigation and research" and that there were "great dangers of misdirected effort, waste and extravagance." With this official diagnosis we are in complete accord. Only, it could well have been made half a century ago. Possibly, the evil had not then grown to such dimensions as to move official experts. But the question now is what is the remedy. Mr. Henderson seems to be obsessed with the fear that, in the present regime of even partial Provincial Autonomy, "some of the provinces would have very large organisations and would completely overshadow not only other provinces but also the agricultural machinery of the Central Government". In other words, the snail's pace of the Central Department would be detected! He, therefore, pleads for centralising and strengthening the Agricultural administration. There would then be more room for foreign experts and they will not be responsible to Ministers. The suggestion is naive, bold, and understandable but a bit ante-diluvian.

Persuasion Right Through.

The Schools Committee of the Corporation hit upon an effective method of collecting funds for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. It hitched its whole school organisation to the task. At a signal, all the Head Masters, their obedient assistants and their most obedient pupils were pressed into the service, of course, by persuasion. Indeed, in a case like this not much persuasion is needed, a word is enough. Rao Bahadur Pai and Dr. Javale were literally right when they protested that there was no compulsion in the collection. We are also absolutely certain that not a single teacher or pupil will openly complain of any compulsion. Why, the Corporation itself has approved of the work of the Committee. The work only remains to be properly appreciated. When that time comes, Dr. Javale's reference to the "white-capped people" should not be ignored.

At Snail's Pace.

Special mention is made in the Railway Board's report for 1925-26 on the working of the Indian Railways of the process of Indianisation of the staff. The figures given are an eloquent refutation of the attempt made to convince members of the Legislative Assembly last session by the Member-in-charge of the Railway Department that such progress was already considerable and could be very rapid in the near future. The number of Indians among superior gazetted officers in State Railways has increased only by three, the present number being 32. With regard to senior subordinates the percentage has increased from 65 to 71. And this snail's pace of progress towards Indianisation is already being commented upon in the Anglo-Indian Press as dangerous on the ground that efficiency may be sacrificed to allay a political grievance. We hope, in the ensuing session of the Assembly non-official Indian representatives will again emphasize their strong disapproval of this policy of making the superior railway appointments a monopoly of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA, M. P. AS I KNOW HIM.

(BY D. N. UKUM.)

It was one fine Sunday morning when as I was taking my usual walk near Downing Street, the Red Flag song was wafted to my ears in chorus. I hastened to the place—Trafalgar Square, where some thousands of Britishers had gathered to hear Mr. Saklatwala. The crowd was very large. Take for example, a place like Flora Fountain and imagine the crowd reaching as far as the High Court Buildings to the corner of the Medows Street, and also to the Central Bank Building, and it will give you some idea of the crowd that was surging there.

CHEERED BY THE POOR.

This was my first occasion to hear him. With his Indian voice which could reach to the remotest ear in that huge crowd that gathered around Trafalgar Square, he sent forth his challenge to Lord Curzon, who was then the Foreign Minister in the Cabinet, that it was the Government who was responsible for fabricating the Soviet plots over India's frontier, and in support of his statement he went on quoting extracts from Hansard, the blue book of the British Government. His speech lasted for two hours and the audience cheered him throughout his speech, which showed how popular he was amongst British masses.

When the meeting broke up, I talked with several people in the audience, and from them I gathered that they were poor people who had come walking all the way from a distance of 25 miles and more just to hear Mr. Saklatwala, who was championing their cause in the British Parliament. I was then invited by them to be present at one of the meetings in his own constituency, the Battersea Division.

CENSURE TURNED INTO CONFIDENCE.

Next Sunday, accompanied by a few friends I went to Battersea Park, and to my great surprise, I found that there was no room for me to approach the platform. it was his electioneering speech. However I could hear him distinctly. I need not repeat that he was cheered throughout his speech.

While passing through the Constituency I saw leaflets signed by Mrs. Despard, the Irish Sinn Fein leader of Dublin, D. Chamanlal and several others, who had signed manifestoes in support of Mr. Saklatwala saying that he was the only fit person to hold the brief of the poor in the British Parliament.

In the Battersea Town Hall meeting which was convened to pass a vote of censure against him, last year, supporters of Mr. Saklatwala occupied the seats quite early and when the Mayor rose to move his resolution, people immediately protested and the meeting changed into that of the supporters of Mr. Saklatwala and a resolution of confidence in him was passed by a tremendous majority. While outside though every street was guarded by armed troops and cavalry, strong speeches were made in his support. This shows how popular he is with British masses.

All correspondence to Mr. Saklatwala, M.P., is always intercepted and officially censored. Mr. Saklatwala is not in the habit of receiving letters of conspiratorial nature, and yet the authorities concerned keep a vigilant watch over all letters that he receives. Writing to a friend he states: "Censorship only frightens towards. We have to carry on our work quietly despite all interception of correspondence, and you must give them (official censors) the credit for knowing how to do their job.".

WORKERS' WELFARE LEAGUE FOR INDIA.

Mr. Saklatwala has started in London a union by the name of the Workers' Welfare League for India, which aims at equalising standards between European and Eastern labour and personally he believes that there should be no discrimination between White, Yellow, and Black labour. He has frequently directly or indirectly, questioned in the House of Commons about the grievances of the Jute Labourers of Bengal, labourers in collieries in India and of the textile workers of Bombay and has several times demanded the establishment of sanitary chawls for the workers, increase in their wages and short time labour.

Regarding Indian farmers he is of the opinion that by their currency and financial policy, the Government are bringing the farmers to a pitiable condition and that they are ground down by heavy taxation. 85 per cent. of the Indian population consists of farmers and they are the only sufferers at the hands of the Government as well as the Zamindars.

The income tax is only levied when there is an income of Rs. 2,000 and more and only a few pies in the rupee is charged by the Government while the farmers are taxed directly or indirectly to the extent of 33 per cent., no matter what their income is. Mr. Saklatwala has on several occasions inquired as to their condition and has always come to their assistance at the time of famines and heavy floods by raising funds in foreign lands.

Go to his place at St. Albans Villa in London, and you will find at his table crippled, maimed, and dumb people enjoying his humble meals which they relish much. Sometimes it happens that Mr. and Mrs. Saklatwala and the children live on a loaf of bread and tea without milk and sugar, as having fed the poor, nothing else is left for them.

In chilly nights when snow is falling fast, we see him moving in his Battersea constituency and no sooner does he find that a particular family is suffering for want of proper clothing, etc., he immediately rushes to the place and gets from his own house blankets, clothings, etc., for its members.

Even at dead of night we see him give help to any poor man who is sick or who requires medical assistance badly. He arranges for the sick men's comforts as well as of his family.

The poor generally know him as "Father Sak" or "Our Old Sak" and they always cheer him with "Well done Sak" throughout his speeches.

ENEMY OF WAR.

He believes in no blood-shed as he knows that it is the poor who suffer most in the war. His opponents always state that he is a man for violence and that he is a peace-breaker. But from close acquaintance with him I could vouch for that he is a peace-maker and a firm believer in the doctrine of non-violence. He does not want that for the benefit of a few Imperialists who want to grab more lands, exploit the territory and domineer over the people there, the poor of the world should be sacrificed at the altar of Imperialist greed and aggrandisement. He feels equally for

(Continued on page 10)

Men and Matters.

Bolting from custody appears to be an easy job to the offenders behind the bars in a police lock-up. The Byculla incident is not a solitary instance by any means. But the way in which the redoubtable Chasmawalla did the hat-trick represents the highest water-mark in doing and daring.

* * *

The names of the nominated members of the Council are on the eve of publication. The public, however, are not interested in the sequel—but there is a feeling of mild interest as to whether the effete and worn-out principle of selecting dummies will continue, or whether Sir Leslie Wilson will be equal to the occasion and abreast of the times in selecting people who count.

* * *

In the meantime, what about the Back Bay Muddle report? Is it still-born? We are entitled to shake our heads in some alarm as publication was promised early in January. Nothing doing, so far.

* * *

The American visitors are doing Bombay in real earnest. We saw a party of them, the other day, halt outside the Victoria Terminus and "snap" it with a pocket-kodak. Goodness gracious!—there is nothing so funny about our big railway station which has equals out in the West.

* * *

They, instead, should have turned their taxis and gone to Kennedy Sea Face side and snapped Lloyd's Folly. Nothing like that in the States—or they may run up the Sukkur Barrage and have a "go" at that!

* * *

Our road-mending department makes it a special point to be annoying. Look at the fun that is going on the Nesbit Road at Byculla. The whole road up the bridge is opened out and just a black ribbon left for passing traffic and the way the two streams of carts, taxis and victorias graze by each other is simply miraculous. Who said the age of miracles is past?

* * *

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta writes:—"Khan Bahadur Dr. J. N. Choksy of Bombay, although a Mahomedan, has exhibited a rare degree of far-sighted catholicity and public spirit in these days, when many of his co-religionists are unfortunately unable to consider any public question free from communal prejudice. At the next meeting of the Bombay Corporation he proposes to bring forward a resolution with a view to prohibit cow-slaughter altogether, etc." It is a pity, our otherwise well-informed contemporary has lapsed into a serious error. Will it be news to it that the Khan Bahadur is not a Muslim, but a Zoroastrian?

* * *

Does it know that the titles of "Khan Bahadur" and "Khan Sahib" are given alike to Muslims and Parsis, and "Rao Bahadur" and "Rao Sahib" are exclusively reserved for Hindus? Why Parsis are lumped together with Muslims in this way, no one knows. The ways of the bureaucracy, like those of Providence are inscrutable.

SHRADDHANAND MURDER TRIAL

PROF. INDER IN WITNESS BOX.

DEFENCE PLEA OF LUNACY.

When the trial was resumed on Wednesday, many witnesses including Col. Franklin, Civil Surgeon and Professor Inder were examined.

The noteworthy feature of the day was the plea of lunacy put in by the defence Counsel, who wanted permission to produce 236 witnesses to prove his statement.

The Court said that, if it was proved by the medical authorities that the accused was of unsound mind, the plea would be considered.

236 WITNESSES TO PROVE INSANITY.

DELHI, Jan. 12.

There was not a great rush of the public to the court to-day, when Mr. H. D. Bhanot, Additional District Magistrate, continued the trial of Abdul Rashid, the alleged assassin of Swami Shraddhanand. As yesterday, only a small number of people were allowed admission into the court room. The father and brother of the accused who were present yesterday, attended the court to-day. Abdul Rashid who was sitting in the dock did not look at his relations. He was seen often gazing in front and sometimes at the room of the court. Mr. Rahman appeared for the defence, while Mr. Tzizuddin appeared for the prosecution.

Col. Franklin, Civil Surgeon, who held the post-mortem examination of the late Swami was examined first. He said he found 4 bullet wounds on the chest of the deceased and he then described the wounds The body of the deceased was fairly healthy in spite of old age. The cause of death, in his opinion, was due to wound in the chest. Death occurred rapidly after the injury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rahman, Colonel Franklin said no other injured person was produced before him in the house of the Swami where the post-mortem examination was held. He knew that the Swami's servant was admitted into the Civil Hospital with a wound in the leg. He did not find any scratch on the body of the servant. The deceased must have been sitting and leaning forward when he has shot. Shots must have been fired from a short distance.

A SHOPKEEPER'S EVIDENCE.

Balaram a shopkeeper who was the next witness said that he was passing by the house of the Swami when he saw Dharam Singh smeared with blood crying that the Swamiji had been killed. He entered the Swami's room and found the Swami's Private Secretary overpowering a Muslim who was holding a pistol. He then cried for help, as a result of which, a large number of men arrived on the spot. When the police arrived, they took out the pistol from the hand of the accused. Witness identified the accused and the pistol used by him on the Swami. Witness voluntarily stated that he asked the accused after the murder as to what he did. The latter replied that, as the Swami was an enemy of Islam, that was the right thing he could do.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, the witness said that he stated to the police the answer of the accused to his question as to what the latter did. The police recorded his statement, but he could not say whether it was read out to him Witness did not know Meharchand (the first witness of yesterday) but knew Dharampal. He first saw Swami Shraddhanand on 23rd December when the police arrived To his knowledge, they did not examine the body of the accused to find any scratch or wound on his body. Witness was not in the habit of going to the Swami. He however, called upon him about six months ago. Up to the time of the arrival of the police, Dharampal held the hand of the accused which had a pistol. He was of opinion that the accused would not have been successful in firing another shot when in that position.

Dr. Raphael, Assistant Surgeon, who attended on Dharam Singh was next examined in regard to bullet wounds of the latters person.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, witness stated that he did not find any other scratch or abrasion on the person of Dharam Singh except that of bullets.

PROF. INDER EXAMINED.

Professor Inder, son of Swami Shraddhanand, was the fourth witness who entered the box. He stated that at about 4 p.m. on December 23rd, he was in his office when a man told him that the Swamiji was shot dead. He thereupon rushed to the Swami's room where he found the latter in an unconscious state. Dharampal on one side was overpowering a Muslim. The witness identified the accused and the pistol in the court.

Continuing, the witness said that after some time the police arrived on the spot and took the revolver from the hand of the accused. Balaram asked the accused as to what he did. The accuse replied that he killed the Swami because he was an enemy of his faith. Asked as to whether he had seen the accused before December 23rd, Prof. Inder replied that he had seen him about two months ago at a Congress meeting in Sangam Theatre in Delhi.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rahman, witness stated that he never saw the accused coming to the Swamiji before December 23rd. As long as the accused was lying overpowered under Dharampal, he continued struggling for freedom. He did not see the police examining the body of either the accused or Dharampal to find out whether there was any scratch or abrasion on their person.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined was Sardar Chet Singh, Sub-Inspector. He said, on December 23rd, Meharchand phoned to him to say that a man had shot Swami Shraddhanand. He reached the spot with a posse of police. He found the Swami on his bed. Dharam Singh was lying on the ground with blood oozing out of a wound on his leg and Dharampal was holding the accused in a corner of the room. He took the pistol from the hand of the accused after threatening him with his revolver.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, witness stated that he did not examine the body of the accused or Dharampal to find out whether they had sustained any scratch. The accused was struggling to get out of the hold of Dharampal, when the former was overpowered. Witness did not examine the body of the accused and Dharam Singh, because the latter being wounded, it was necessary that his statement should have been recorded at once. He could not see whether any other police official examined the body of the accused and Dharampal. He did not see the photo of the accused being sold in the bazar, but he had heard about it. Witness did not direct his investigation to find a probable conspiracy connected with this crime.

Sheikh Nazirul Haq, the next witness, stated that he reached the house of the Swami about two hours after the incident. He identified certain statements and reports that he had prepared in connection with the incident.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, the witness stated that, during 14 or 15 days of police investigation, every information regarding the investigation given by officials below and equal to his rank passed through his hands. The police had been investigating into the probability of a conspiracy connected with the case, but no clue was obtained.

Surendranath, an employee of Messrs. Diwanchand and Company, appeared next. In cross-examination, he replied to the defence counsel that, when the police was taking down statements in the room of the Swami, there were about three or four persons present.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

At Swami Shraddhananda's murder trial to-day, Abdul Rashid's counsel put in a plea that the accused was a lunatic, not only at the time of the assassination, but also long before that and even after. He wanted permission to produce 236 witnesses to prove that. The Court said that, if it was proved by medical authorities that the accused was of unsound mind, the plea would be considered.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

THE LATE SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA

CALCUTTA CORPORACION'S TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12

The Calcutta Corporation passed to-day the following resolution in connection with the death of Swami Shradhananda:—

"That the Corporation express their profound sense of sorrow at the assasination of Swami Sradhananda in Delhi and their sense of the very great loss that the country has suffered by his death, They take the opportunity to place on record their very high appreciation of the services rendered by the late Swami to the country."

A Muslim Councillor, supported by another Muslim, tried to oppose the motion as he said the Swami was involved in certain activities of communal character two years before his death.

The Corporation also appointed a committee to determine the form the memorial should take.—Free Press.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE AT GURUKUL

THE LATE SWAMI'S WISH

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

In connection with the appeal made by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of the Punjab for Rs. 2 lakhs for the establishment of an industrial college at the Gurukul at Hardwar as a memorial to the late Swami Shradhanand, the "Pratap" publishes the text of an appeal which the Swami had himself made at the last anniversary of the Arya Samaj at Lahore, on the 27th November 1926, asking 125 persons to donate Rs. 1,000 each. The Swami stated in his appeal that, a response to it would give him great satisfaction.—A.P.

SHRADDHANAND MEMORIAL AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

To perpetuate the memory of Swami Shraddhanand, it has been decided to establish in Nagpur an institution which will be known as the "Shaddhanand Anathalaya". Donations amounting to Rs. 7,000 have been promised by prominent citizens of Nagpur. Sir S. M. Chitnavis, President of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, has contributed Rs. 1,000.—A.P.

PERSONNEL OF C P MINISTRY

MESSRS RAGHAVENDRA RAO AND DESHMUKH

MR KHAPARDE ELECTED DY PRESIDENT

NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council re-assembled this afternoon, Sir Shankar Rao Chitnavis presiding. The Hon. Mr. Marten announced the appointments of Mr. Raghavandra Rao and Mr. R. M. Deshmukh as Ministers. The President congratulated the two Ministers and wished them a successful career.

Mr. G. R. Pradhan associated himself with the President's observations and said that His Excellency the Governor had respected the wishes of the dominating Party in the House and acted constitutionally. Many non-official members including Khan Bahadur Gulam Mohiddin, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Umesh Dutt and Mr. Phatak echoed the sentiments expressed by the President.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao thanked the House for the kind words said about him and his colleague, and assured the members that they would take care to advocate the cause of the minority communities. Mr. Deshmukh expressed his agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Raghavendra Rao and added that both of them would try to justify the confidence reposed in them. No member of the Congress Party spoke anything about the appointments. The new Ministers will take office as soon as the period of suspension of the transfer of subjects expires.

For the Deputy Presidentship, there were three candidates, Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Mr. Chandra Gopal Misra, and Syed Rahiman, of whom Mr. B G. Khaparde was declared elected. Mr. Khaparde secured 33 votes, Mr. Misra 20, and Mr. Rahiman 18. The Council adjourned "sine die."—A.P.

MINISTERS ACCEPT JOINT RESPONSIBILITY.

NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

The two Ministers have accepted the principle of joint responsibility.—Press Press.

ERA OF OBSTRUCTION OVER

"HITAVADA" ON C P MINISTRY

NAGPUR, Jan. 12

Commenting on the formation of a Ministry in the Central Provinces the "Hitvada" says that the era of obstruction is happily closed in this Province which is entering on a new era which s full of hope and promise. The aper declares that the Natonalist Party has skilfully succeeded in dictating the personnel of the Ministry and in enorcing the principle of joint responsibiilty. After pointing out that the last three years were years of futile ecort and wasted oportunities, the "Hitavada" hopes that the years to come will be years of useful constructive work for the well-being of the people. The paper pays a tribute to Sir Montagu Butler for his excellent speech which prepared a proer atmoshere and wishes the new Ministry a steady career of usefulness.—A. P.

SIR M. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

The following is an amplified version of the speech of H. E. Sir Montagu Butler:—

"His Excellency the Governor Sir Montagu Butler entered the Council Chambers in procession. After congratulating Sir Chitanavis on his election as President he said the Chitnavis family had played a notable part in the history of this city and province and of this Council. He added it was a remarkable thing that one brother should succeed another in the high office to which Sir Shankarrao had been called. Addressing the Council his Excellency said he was anxious to have it settled as soon as possible whether they wished him to take any action to restore the working of the constitution to the form intended by the Parliament and in vogue in most of the other provinces. So long as the ban placed by their predecessors in this Council on the formation of the ministry existed, he was not a free agent. He could not, as in the provinces in which no ban existed, proceed to give effect to what seemed to be the verdict of the constituencies without calling them together and taking their formal decision. He sympathised with the unsuccessful old members and congratulated the successful old and new members. As many as twenty one old members had been re-elected and thirty-four were new ones. He had nominated the full number of eight officials permissible under the Act but had not nominated non-officials. This had been done partly to gain time to look around and see whether there were any other interests deserving of representation or more representation in the Council but mainly because he wanted to make more opportunities of bringing into touch with each other official and elected

(Continued on Page 10.)

ALL-BURMA OUT FOR 144.

TOURISTS OPEN BRIGHT

TATE PLAYS HAVOC WITH LEATHER

ALL-BURMA	104
M. C. C. (for 3 wkts)	135

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

The splendid grounds of the Burma Athletic Association provided a Venue for the M. C. C.'s final engagement in Rangoon against All-Burma and the animated scenes that marked the start of the match this morning were in marked contrast to the quoter conditions at Gymkhana on Monday. The weather was rather warm when Chichester Constable losing the toss led his side into the field.

THE TEAMS.

The teams consisted of the following players:—

THE M. C. C.

Major R. C. Chichester-Constable (Captain), G. Brown, M. W. Tate, G. F. Earle, G. Geary, P. T. Eckersley, J. H. Parsons, R. E. S. Wyatt, G. S. Boyes, M. L. Hill, Sandham.

ALL-BURMA ELEVEN.

C. D. McCarthy, H. G. Nicholson, C. A. Murad, H. Ashton (Captain) C. A. Ismail, W. B. Giles, A. Bham, Sergeant Gerrity, G. Streatfield, H. R. Ashton, Dr. Smith.

SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE.

A collapse as severe as it was unexpected awaited the home team on resumption. Tate's shed was irresistible and Boyes, thought not quite as destructive, was only sightly less deadly in effect. He and the England bowler trundled out the outstanding eight wickets in less than thirty minutes at the cost of only 17 runs; truly remarkable performance on such a true pitch. After four byes and a single had resulted from Boyes' first over, Tate as in the morning captured the wicket with his second deliverly, and also took advantage of an extra ball conceded to him in the same over to send Giles to middle stump, flying a good four yards. A great catch by Geary in the slip best enabled Boyes to claim his share of the toll, Ashton who had been batting for 45 minutes for 21 being the batsman to retire.

The game then resolved itself into a procession of batsmen to and back from, except for a brief ten minutes in which Streatfield helped himself to fine carpet drive and a couple of singles at the expence of Tate. Tate nipped the partnership in the bud, however, by successfully appealing for obstruction against Bham, and Boyes wound up the inning by getting Streatfield and Smith out with successive deliveries. Tate came out with the best analysis, viz. 5 for 37, his bag of four wickets after lunch only costing him four runs. The innings came to a close at 2-45 for 144 scores.

A POOR START.

C. D. McCarthy and H. G. Nicholson opened All-Burma batting. The former registered a single by cutting the first ball from Tate and Nicholson attempting to do the same snicked the very next delivery into Wyatt's hands at second slip, the score board reading (1—1—0) C. A. Murad the left-handed batsman of Bombay Quadrangular fame next joined McCarthy.

MURAD'S BRILLIANT HITS.

This partnership which lasted 73 minutes treated the spectators to some lively cricket. Starting in a sedate manner, the first half hour producing only 23 runs, they warmed up after 30 had been passed and getting most of the runs by some beautifully lined cuts and leglides. Tate was more like himself today and now and then brought one back from off so fast that Hill who was keeping wicket discreetly moved back to be in line with the slips. He was unlucky not to get McCarthy in slips on 2 occasions. The fortunate batsman reaching the boundary each time. The faster he bowled the more did Murad seem to like him. Timing his cuts leg hooks with a precision which was exhilarating the offside was strengthened each time Murad faced the bowler, but it was only wonderful fielding especially by Boyes and Eckersly that prevented the ex-Bombay player keeping with McCarthy who was scoring all round wicket.

A LIFE FOR MURAD.

44 brought Geary in place of Tate, who had given 19 runs in 7 overs. But it was not till 7 runs later that the double change was completed to bring in Boyes. In his last over Murad twice put Wyatt consequently to the boundary bringing 50 up in 50 minutes. The rate of scoring then became brisker than ever, 30 runs being added in 20 minutes. When 26 Murad mistimed a big hit and ballooned the ball over the wicket, but Hill though getting well under for catch was evidently bothered by sun in his eyes and dropped it. Murad squared out Gray's next ball to the sands and McCarthy twice drove Boyes to the fence. This was too good to last and was soon brought to end by Geary by cleanly hitting the middle stump. (87—12—134). 73 minutes play having produced 86 runs, Ashton came in and soon afterwards the other component of excellent second wicket partnership, left for quickly making 48, which included 6 fours. Ismail and Ashton provided a strong contrast in their methods, though both were equally ad-

(Continued on page 10)

SWARAJISTS AND RESPONSIVISTS.

95 PER CENT. AGREEMENT ATTAINED.

KHADDAR CLAUSE--A GRATUITOUS AGGRESSION.

"Our plea for acceptance of offices is not for acceptance at any cost. We only plead for starting the Ministry on its constitutional career leaving it to the Ministers and the Council to pull on together or to differ and quarrel and take the proper consequences." Thus says Mr. N. C. Kelkar in his interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" representative.

According to him, the khaddar resolution is an instance of gratuitous aggression unmistakably negativing all desire for unity and as for himself he will not submit to the resolution.

Mr. Kelkar is hopeful about united action in Assembly and he makes an earnest plea for decentralisation and freedom to elected members of the Councils.

"As regards the Council resolution any one can see that there is now 95 per cent in common between Swarajists and Responsivists.

MR. KELKAR'S SUGGESTIONS ABOUT UNITY

Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona, who is on his way to Delhi to attend the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly, was interviewed on Wednesday morning by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Sardar Griha. The following is a report of the conversation that passed between Mr. Kelkar and our representative:

Q.—You did not attend the Gauhati Congress. Was it merely due to your ill-health or was there any political reason? Don't you think that the presence of men like Messrs. Lajpatrai, Jayakar and yourself would have been of immense benefits to the cause of unity?

A.—The real reason for my not attending the Congress was a personal one. I was and still am under medical treatment and have been peremptorily advised by my doctors to cut down mental work and worry at least for some time. I have besides lost the power of hearing in the right ear for over a month now. In the circumstances I cannot attend business and carry on propaganda of speeches and conversations as energetically as I used to do before. The journey again was a very long one.

HELPED, NOT HINDERED UNITY.

I shall take nearly two months more to come back to the old level of health. At the same time I held the same view as expressed by Lala Lajpatrai that by our absence we should have rather helped than hindered the cause of unity. Our presence might have served only as a buffer for attacks from both the sides. Our presence, moreover, would have given Pandit Motilal Nehru more occasions for the outbursts of his temper in his sore disappointments in the elections. We are confident of our strength of reason but we did not want to air our success before the Congress. I consider it was a real defeat of Pandit Nehru that all the four of us who resigned the Councils after Cawnpore decision, have been re-elected by our constituencies. Those who say that we might have helped the cause of unity by our presence, really do not know the real currents and cross-currents underlying the present situation of the Congress. It is only an attempt to shift the blame on us whereas the real blame ought to go to those who, even being in strength, made no attempt to offer any suggestions or terms of compromise. Offers made by people in strength look only graceful and are not regarded as a matter of weakness. Then again Dr. Moonje, Mr. Aney and even greater than them Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya were present at the Congress. If there were any negotiations for unity these leaders were available at hand for the purpose. Open expression of disappointment by Pandit Malaviya means only one thing that the Swarajists were determined to have everything in their own way.

GRATUITOUS AGGRESSION.

Q.—What is your view about the change in the Congress constitution regarding the use of khaddar?

A.—About the khaddar resolution passed by the Gauhati Congress, I really must seriously complain, for here is an instance of gratuitous aggression unmistakably negativing all desire for unity. I can well understand Mahatma Gandhi's mentality in this matter. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar himself said that he did not attach the same importance to khaddar as Mahtma Gandhi did and yet he pressed for the khaddar resolution. On the other hand, Mahatma Gandhi, as I am told, himself pleaded against any loop-hole being left for hypocrisy to creep in and he was prepared, if the Congress thought it fit, to leave the khaddar question entirely to one's conscience and honour. I personally think that this latter view alone can ultimately prevail in advancing the cause of khaddar.

95 PER CENT AGREEMENT.

Q.—Don't you think that the Council resolution passed by the Congress has drifted nearer to your own point of view? Are there any more impediments in the path of unity?

A.—As regards the Council resolution any one can see that there is now 95 per cent. in common between the Swarajists and the Responsivists. The difference, if there be any, is only verbal and that is about the formation of Ministries. But the whispering galleries in Madras and in Bengal have given out the real secret of Swarajists' mentality in the matter. I do say that the conscience of Swarajists is guilty in this respect whatever their pretence may be. But whatever difference there may be, it is surely not enough to justify a claim for a radically different mentality on the part of the Swarajists. Further, the Ministries have been formed in most of the provinces and the question, therefore, should be put out of sight and mind for the next three years. Not that I am opposed to the idea of defeating Ministers and even cutting down their salaries as a proof of censure and condemnation. If the Ministers accepting offices on the initial support of party formations in Council prove false to themselves and their parties or go astray or try to impose the will of the Government upon the Council rather than carrying the will of the Council itself, they surely deserve the censure and condemnation at the hands of the Council. Our plea for acceptance of offices is not for acceptance at any cost. We only plead for starting the Ministry on its constitutional career leaving it to the Ministers and the Council to pull on together or to differ and quarrel and take the proper consequences.

THE ONLY TEST.

The Swarajists begin with an initial veto on the Ministry, but on the other hand, it is fully consistent with Responsivist policy and principles that the Ministers should be censored for rebelliousness and incompetency but at a later stage. So much for the provincial Councils, and when we rise to the Legislative Assembly we find the atmosphere even purer and serener; for at this moment I cannot imagine how Pandit Motilal Nehru and myself can differ or vote against each other on many questions. The only test perhaps will come when the Finance Bill will come for the vote of the House. But that is a matter too far off to consider. Otherwise both Swarajists and Responsivists and even the Independents will, I think, go to work with one mind, though apparently in different places. All these things, in my opinion, must lead to propitious conditions for unity in the near future, though unfortunately the opportunity was lost at Gauhati. But in any case the Responsivists like myself have made up their minds on the point.

WILL NOT SUBMIT TO KHADDAR CLAUSE.

Q.—What will be the programme of your party in the near future?

A.—Speaking individually, I have decided for myself not to submit to the khaddar resolution of the Congress. In spite of it, I know, I can remain a member of the Congress and that position quite suffices for me. Those who are anxious for power in the Congress Committees may have to pay the penalty of their humiliating submission to an unreasonable resolution of the Congress, but it is there look-out, for personally I am not anxious for any power and position in any Congress Committee. As for political work, I think, the Responsivists have a clear course before them namely to go on educating the electorate and also trying, if possible, to realize the ideal envisaged by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar that the members of the Congress and the electors of Council, should be, as far as possible, identical and animated with one mentality, that is, the meantality of working the Reforms for the benefit of the electors and for advancing the cause of Swaraj. We have got the Responsive Party machine: we have got the Home Rule League and we shall never want energy or organisation to go on with our constructive work. The last elections have put confidence in us as to the real mentality of the voters and we are going to follow up their verdict in all humility with corresponding efforts on

(Continued on page 10)

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHANGSHA

SEAMEN GO ON STRIKE

GENERAL BOYCOTT TO BE DECLARED

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Shanghai.—A message from Kiukiang says there has been little more looting by the soldiers off duty.

It is reported from Changsha that the strike of seamen began on Monday and the general anti-foreign strike and boycott will be declared on Friday.—Reuter.

AMERICAN MISSION PROPERTY SEIZED

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Peking.—The Cantonese troops have seized the American Mission property at Shaowu and elsewhere in the province of Fukien. American authorities have ordered the missionaries to leave some places in Fukien and prepare for an immediate departure from other centres.—Reuter.

BRITISH FLAG RE-HOISTED

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Hankow, Jan. 11.—The British destroyers "Wyvern" and "Verity" arrived here this morning and the flag of the British Consulate was re-hoisted. General Chiang Kaishek, Southern Commander, will arrive at Wuchang to-morrow and a big welcome and demonstration have been arranged.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR A TRUCE

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Shanghai.—A message from Hankow says that the Chinese authorities have instructed the local inhabitants to keep order and not to molest foreigners or their property during the discussions there with O'Malley, Councillor of the British Legation at Peking, who is visiting Hankow.—Reuter.

LULL IN SITUATION

ATTEMPT AT RE-OPENING BUSINESS AT HANGKONG.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Reuter learns that according to official telegrams from various parts of China there appears to be a lull in the situation. It is evident that Chen, the Cantonese leader, is anxious that banks should reopen, and that business should resume its normal course, as the Cantonese are short of money. It is pointed out that the British have never withdrawn from Hankow, but the position at Kiukiang was somewhat different as the authorities there were subordinates and did not possess the same authority as Chen at Hankow, and there is not the slightest intention of giving up the Concession.

Chen has hitherto apparently carried out his promises, as he has a fairly substantial measure of control. If the Cantonese are able to restore order in Hankow, they can perhaps establish a Government with which it will be possible to have relations. Mr. O'Malley, the British Charge d'Affaire at Peking, is expected to arrive at Hankow to-day, and commence conversations with Chen. Mr. O'Malley represents Sir Miles Lampson with the Cantonese, and has the fullest instructions from London and Peking.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ADMIRALS IN SHANGHAI

FOREIGN NAVIES AT MOUTH OF YANGTSE

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt. Commdg. British ships n. Chna Station reached Shanghai yesterday on his flagship "Despatch". Admiral Williams of the United States navy is expected at Shanghai from the Philippines in the cruiser "Pittsburg" to join the other United States forces and the French, Italian and Japanese navies also have vessels at the mouth of the Yangtse.—B. O. W.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The Shanghai Municipal Council on which Great Britain, the United States and Japan are represented and which is responsible for the government of the whole international Settlement at Shanghai (with the exception of the French which is separately administered), has issued the following statement:—The Council is not concerned with, and takes no official interest in, party politics. For this reason the Council has prohibited political meetings, demonstrations and speeches, or political propaganda of any description within the Settlement or upon municipal roads. In the interests of peace and order the Council will continue to cooperate as heretofore with whatever Chinese administration controls the territory adjoining the boundaries under its own jurisdiction. The Council will direct all its energies and resources towards maintaining order and ensuring the safety of life and property within the area under its control, and to this end it has endeavoured to make all necessary protective arrangements. The Council will rigorously suppress all forms of violence and disorder and to accomplish this purpose will not hesitate to use all means at its disposal. Finally, the Council warns all persons against the activities of professional agitators who taking advantage of the disturbed conditions of the country are preaching doctrines of force and class hatred at a time when toleration and moderation are more than ever necessary.—B. O. W.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE IN DELHI.

AIR BOARD TO CONSULT SIR S. HOARE.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

With the arrival of Sir Samuel Hoare the question of Civil Aviation in India has come into the forefront, and the issues raised by the Indian Air Board's Memorandum, published recently are now being discussed. Advantage is being taken of the presence of Sir Samuel Hoare to settle some important matters of detail, thereby saving the time that would have been taken by correspondence with the Air Ministry.

AIR BOARD TO MEET.

A meeting of the Indian Air Board is being held next Saturday at which Sir Samuel Hoare will be present, and an important conference on the subject will take place. Mr. McWatters, President of the Board, Sir Geoffrey Salmond, Sir G. P. Roy, Dr. Field, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Macleod, Members and Mr. D. G. Harris, Secretary to the Board will attend the meeting. Matters like the issuing of Indian certificates to machines flying to India, the question of the base at Karachi, the appointment of the Director of Civil Aviation and the selection of an official of the Air Ministry for the purpose, may be expected to be discussed at the meeting of the Board.

It appears that an offer has already been sent to an officer of the Air Ministry for appointment as Director of Civil Aviation in India, but no reply has yet been received.

RECEPTION TO MESSRS STACK AND LEETE

AERIAL DEMONSTRATIONS AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 11.

Messrs. Stack and Leete who completed their record-breaking flight from London to Karachi in their "Moth" aeroplanes, last Saturday, were given an enthusiastic public welcome this afternoon at Drigh Road Aerodrome. The attendance was the largest which has been seen for some time at public gatherings in Karachi. In order to mark the importance of the occasion, the Royal Air Force contributed an aerial display, assisted by the two intrepid airmen. Flight-Lieutenant Prendergast gave a marvenous demonstration of flying, which included glides, nose dives, somersaults and a spectacular turn known as "falling leaf", a performance which held thousands of spectators struck and spellbound. Messrs. Stack and Leete followed with an exhibition of flying in their "Moth" aeroplanes in which they carried out the aerial manoeuvres with graceful ease, to the astonishment of every one.

Immediately after the two "Moths" had landed, Messrs. Stack and Leete were welcomed by Mr. Jamshed N. Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality, who was formally introduced by Wing-Commander R J. Bone, Commanding the Royal Air Force Depot at Drigh Road. Mr. Mehta conveyed to them the resolution passed by the Municipality last night, in which the Municipality offered its hearty congratulations on their remarkable achievement. Mr. Mehta then handed over to each of them a handsome casket as a memento. The aviators were then profusely garlanded amidst loud cheers from the spectators.

Mr. Leete, in a brief speech, thanked the Municipality for their kindness in recognising the achievement of himself and his comrade and for the handsome caskets they had received. He looked forward to the day when machines similar to those in which they had flown to India would be manufactured in India and flown by Indians, and he hoped that that day would not be very far off.

Wing-Commander Bone then called for three cheers for the aviators, which were lustily responded to by the huge gathering.—A. P.

MR FERNAND BOUISSON

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF FRENCH CHAMBER

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Paris.—The Socialist, M. Fernand Bouisson has been elected President of the Chamber in succession to M. Raoul Peret elected Senator.—Reuter's Special.

Berlin.—The Reichsbank has reduced its rate of discount from six to five per cent.—Reuter.

HOPES PRACTICALLY FULFILLED.

CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE RESULTS.

RT. HON V. S. S. SASTRI OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Cape Town.—Indians bade farewell to the Indian Delegation at a social function at the City Hall under the auspices of the Cape British India Council. In a short address, Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri said that with the permission of his leader he would state that the Deputation had now every hope that, as a result of the Round Table Conference with the Union Government, the basis of perfect understanding had been reached of which, if they of the Deputation might not see full fruition, many there who would be blessed with the length of days would see it. They left with hopes practically fulfilled and with expectations raised still more." We are glad to leave with you the word that if you, our people from India, play the game it will not be long before you get your due even in the measure that you expect."—Reuter.

THEATRE TRAGEDY & AFTER

PITIFUL SCENES AT FUNERAL SERVICE

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Montreal.—Sonorous tones of "Le Gros Bourdon" only tolled at the times of national grief rang from the tower of Notre Dame Church, while the funeral service was held in the neighbouring church for 36 children killed in the cinema disaster on 9th instant. The service was attended by thousands of persons including the representative of Governor-General Willingdon. Pitiful scenes were witnessed of the sorrowing multitudes filing past long rows of little white coffins flanking the main aisle. Meanwhile, one Montreal home still endures the agony of suspense. Louis Tremblay, a thirteen-year old boy who went to the fateful cinema is still missing. The anxious parents visited every hospital and finally the mortuary where they peered fruitlessly at 76 smoke-blackened little faces. Careful search of the debris also failed to reveal any trace of a burned body.—Reuter.

NEW STAGE REGULATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Montreal.—As a result of the cinema disaster, the city authorities have ordered that all theatres presenting stage features of any kind must be equipped with the same prevention adds as the legitimate houses including automatic sprinklers and asbestos curtain within 24 hours. At least 10 theatres presenting specialities in connection with the cinema programme have been forced to delete the stage acts.—Reuter's Special Service.

DEVELOPMENTS IN MEXICO.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Mexico City.—Bishop of Tabasco was arrested in the Episcopate building and was secretly removed to an unknown destination. Police remained in the building and arrested all callers including the clergy and laymen among whom was an American journalist. The latter was, however, subsequently released. It is stated that Tabasco will be deported. There are seven Archbishops and Bishops in Mexico, all of whom, it is believed, will be arrested. It is thought that Tabasco's arrest is connected with the report that Renegarza, a prominent Catholic leader who was recently in New York, had crossed the border at the head of revolutionary forces.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

New York.—"New York World" commenting on Coolidge's message as regards Nicaragua says, when the President speaks of a series of gun running incidents in Nicaragua as if they might develop into a "casus belli" in Nicaragua, he is springing the most sudden surprise. We do not believe that this country is ready to go into war or even break off relations with one country because arms left that country for another, neither of which is in our jurisdiction.

"New York Times" foresees in the acts ordered by the United States the possibilities of unpleasant consequences. It hopes that the administration will combine reasonableness with its display of strength and thus find satisfactory peaceful adjustments whether in Nicaragua or in Mexico. Reuter's Special.

DUKE LEAVES LOS PALMAS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Los Palmas.—H. M. S. "Renown" with the Duke and Duchess of York sailed this noon.—Reuter.

TWO MORE RULERS TO ABICATE?

GAEKWAR AND MAHARAJA OF COCHIN.

UNFOUNDED STATEMENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The correspondent of the 'Statesman' cables:—"Authoritative circles in London attach no importance to the obviously coloured reports in a Bombay newspaper that the Maharaja of Cochin and H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda intend to abdicate. It is pointed out that there is no foundation for the general view that such developments serve to illustrate extravagance and mal-administration in Indian States and that they yield rapidly to the popular demands for a more enlightened Government. The Maharaja of Cochin is an old man and possibly he contemplates mainly for religious reasons following his father's example.

If H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has the intention attributed to him, it is possibly because he desires greater freedom and wants to leave Baroda for visits to Europe and elsewhere. There is certainly no truth in the statement that the administration of the States and others is in the melting pot.

RUSSIAN HELP TO BRITISH MINERS.

£ 10,000 SENT TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Moscow.—In response to a telegram from the Miners' leaders, Messrs. Smith and Cook, asking for help for British miners suffering from the coal stoppage, the General Council of Soviet Labour Unions has transmitted £10,000 on behalf of the miners.—Reuter.

COTTON-GROWING IN UGANDA

RY COMPANIES' WELCOME MOVE

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Nairobi.—As the result of a fall in the prices of cotton, and in order to secure to the native growers in Uganda highest price possible and not to discourage them from continuing to grow cotton, the railway authorities announce that they are prepared to recommend a reduction of rates by twenty per cent., provided the shipping companies and other interests do the same.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LORD HARDINGE'S DAUGHTER

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Mrs. Diamond, wife of Captain Abercromby and daughter of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst is dead.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The deaths have occurred of Brigadier-General Rolland and David Hunter oldtime Yorkshire wicket-keeper.—Reuter.

(Brigadier-General Stewart Erskine Rolland was born in 1846. He commanded the Chin Hills (1894-95) and was promoted to be Brigadier-General of Southern Rangoon and Belgaum Districts (1896-99.) He took part in the Burmese War (1885-89). He was Hon. Brigadier-General and Colonel of the 86th Carnatic Infantry in 1912.)

STRIKE IN MADHAVJI DHARAMSI MILLS.

On account of the reduction of five men belonging to the Ring Department of the Madhavji Dharamsi Mills situated at Foras Road, 18 operatives of that Department struck work on Tuesday. The other departments work as usual.

FORMATION OF NEW STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

"The Times" understands that an issue of two million five hundred thousand pounds of six and a half per cent. preference shares will be made in a few days by the White Star Line, Limited, a new company that has been formed to acquire the whole of the share capital of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. This transaction was arranged at the end of November by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The shares will be guaranteed by the Royal Mail Company, and will be offered for subscription at par.—B. O. W.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Annual Exhibition and Conversazione of the Bombay Arts Society on Wednesday, the 12th January.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Annual Exhibition and Conversation of the Bombay Arts Society on Wednesday the 12th January.—A. P.

A Dehra Dun message of Jan. 12th says.—There has been a kidnapping scare in Dehra Dun, two cases having been reported during the week. No trace of either of the boys is yet available and the culprit or culprits are still at large.—Free Press.

LOSS OF A GREAT HISTORIAN.

TRIBUTES TO LATE PROF RAJAWADE

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S APPRECIATION

A large gathering of Maharashtrians had assembled at Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Wednesday evening, to express their profound grief for the lamentable death of the late Prof. V. K. Rajawade of Poona. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. M. R. Jayakar who was announced to preside, Mr. N. C. Kelkar was voted to the chair.

A MAN OF REMARKABLE INSIGHT.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, on rising to speak, was received with an enthusiastic welcome. Proceeding Mr. Kelkar paid a fitting tribute to the intellectual attainments of the late Prof. Rajawade. The history of India and especially that of Maharashtra, continued the speaker, had suffered an irreparable loss in the demise of Prof. Rajawade whose love of historical researches was simply unbounded. Prof. Rajawade was a man greater than even what his admirers took him to be. His true greatness, emphasized Mr. Kelkar, lay in the fact that he had given the Indians a new insight into the study of Indian History. Prof. Rajawade's life was signalised by a combination of virtues rarely to be met with in a single individual.

Proposed by Mr. G. S. Sardesai and seconded by Prof. P. V. Kane, the following resolution was unanimously carried.

"This meeting convened under the joint auspices of various literary and social associations of this city, records it's profound sorrow for the lamentable death of Prof. V. K. Rajawade, one of the greatest historians of this country. This meeting further implores the public to perpetuate his memory by carrying to completion many a good and useful work started by the late Prof. Rajawade in his life-time."

AN ECCENTRIC GENIUS.

While proposing the resolution, Mr. G. S. Sardesai of Baroda, the famous author of "Marathi Riyasat," observed that the late Prof. Rajawade was an eccentric genius. He had his own peculiar ways about him, that made him the great man he was. Mr. Sardesai then related several interesting anecdotes regarding the habits of the deceased and wound up by saying that the posterity owed him a very deep debt of gratitude.

IMPERISHABLE CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Lala while supporting the resolution of condolence remarked that Prof. Rajawade's imperishable contribution to the realm of Indian history would ever place him in the galaxy of India's greatest historians. He rewrote the history and therein lay his merit.

Prof. P. V. Kane and Mr. Alatekar also spoke in support of the resolution. The best way to admire a man was to imitate him and the best way to perpetuate the memory of the late Prof. Rajawade was to take up the cause he had left unfinished. Mr. D. V. Gokhale of Poona, in his moving speech, observed that the historical researches of Prof. Rajawade had given the history of Maharashtra a voice and a tone. Dr. Paranjpye who spoke last, said that he could appreciate the invaluable services of the deceased though he was not a historian himself.

After a vote of thanks had been proposed to the chair, the meeting was dissolved.

CONGRESS PARTY IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MR. REDDY RESIGNS DEPUTY LEADERSHI

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Mr. Koti Reddy who was recently elected Deputy Leader of Swaraj Party in the Madras Legislative Council has resigned. It is said that if Mr. Satyamurthy is willing to take the office it would go to him.—Free Press.

BENARES VOLUNTEERS TO PATUAKHALI

BENARES, Jan. 12.

The first batch of volunteers, Swami Niranjananand and Mahadeva Prasad, started from here yesterday for the Patuakhali satyagraha on behalf of the Benares Hindu Sabha to disobey the prohibitory orders.—Free Press.

GRANT FOR CANCER RESEARCH

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The Grand Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign has made a grant to St. Bartholomews Hospital not exceeding a thousand sterling to be reconsiderd annually for the next five years for the purpose of carrying out new investigations into the treatment of cancer beyond the facts established in connection with Prof. Blair Bells lead treatment.—Reuter's Special.

The Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General of Western India States, performed at Vankaner the opening ceremony of Sir Amarsinghji Silver Jubilee Building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 40,000/- by the Vankaner Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Nairobi for the "East Africa Boarding House" in order to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the reign of Captain His Highness Maharana Raja Saheb Sir Amarsinghji, the ruler of the Vankaner State.—Free Press.

TWICE-BORN MR. MACDONALD!

SITS AT FULL-DRESS BRAHMIN DINNNER.

EX-PREMIER'S PRIDE

"I believe I am the only person living outside the creed who has dined with Brahmins in full caste—not one of your apologetic high teas. Anyone can go to India and be recieved by the most select Brahmins at high tea" said Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at an international dinner organised by the Workers Travel Association attended by delegates from half a dozen countries. He declared he had sat at a full-dress Brahmin dinner at Madras. "They thought that some things I had written about India were absolute proof that I was twice-born and that as a matter of fact I was a Brahmin".—Reuter.

SWARAJISTS AND RESPONSIVISTS

(Continued from previous page.)

our part to show them the right path. At the same time I never forget that in unity lies strength and both for the sake of the advancement of political work and for constructive programme I would like to see some formula for unity, which will be acceptable to both wings of the Congress. As it is, the Congress seems to be threatened with anaemia and physical shrinkage. I do not like it.

GIVE FREEDOM TO ELECTED MEMBERS.

I can even make a proposal for the Congress to eliminate the present quarrel and present a united front to the Government. My proposal is this: Let Council work be now treatd as a result of willing and conscious decentralisation by the Congress and that the Congress should be prepared to abdicate its authority and sacrifice its power to the extent required by allowing the elected members of Councils to make the best of the position as they can consistently with their pledges to and a mandate from their Voters. On the other hand this, fortunately or unfortunatey, does not exhaust the whole range of practical politics in India. We all know that the Constitutional Reforms are defective and inadequate which itself means that there are matters which cannot be solved by the work and authority of the Legislatures, and which, therefore, may be regarded as out-standing or transcendental matters and hence as fit to be dealt with only by the United Congress as distinguished from the Councils. The rigid nexus between the Congress and the Councils as sought to be perpetuated by the Swaraj Party, should be cut off as in the case of a new-born child the umbilical cord is cut off both for the benefit of the mother and the child. The Congress will then have innumerable matters of weight and importance to deal with. There is a question of Statutory Services, Army, State Secretary's Control, fiscal and financial autonomy for India, foreign relations, relations with Indian States, representation of India at the League of Nations and other International bodies and Conferences, the Status of Indians overseas and so on. These are matters in which not even the Legislative Assembly has, at present, a voice. It is up to the Congress, therefore, to speak about matters about which Legislatures cannot speak. And on these matters again there will be less difference of opinion than on other matters which now are within the scope of the Councils. The elector would not be far wrong if he claims for himself the right to judge of men and affairs.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

Q:—What means do you devise to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity? What do you think of the Congress resolution in this behalf?

A:—As for the resolution of the Congress delegating to the Working Committee the solution of the problem, I have absolutely no faith in either the competence or the resources of the Working Committee for this purpose. When Special Unity Conferences lasting for days together have failed to arrive at a solution, the poor Working Committee cannot be blamed if it contents itself with the parrot-echo of some of the resolutions passed at these Conferences. The real solution, as far as I think, can come only by a straightforward, fearless and clear exposition of communal claims on either side and by the wisdom, if that may be vouchsafed to us in the end, if we are really inspired by national patriotism rather than by communal bigotry. In the meanwhile, the acquisition of strength and organisation by both parties must go on. There is such a thing as keeping the standing army, reserve and militia in the back-ground in order to avoid war. Similarly proof in case of need and not arrogant demonstrations of strength of either community will alone create mutual respect and lead to an intellectual solution of rival claims. In this case sentiment will have, in the long run, to subordinate itself to the intellect and the perception of a common and a higher purpose. I find some people suggesting the knocking-down of the Lucknow Pact. Personally I would have no objection to it provided a better solution is found. But solution, in my opinion, will always be that Mahomedans should make up their minds to accept representation according to one principle whether on the basis of strength of electorates or the strength of population in any province. No doubt the fortunes of different provinces will be different by applying one principle to all the provinces but that is inevitable and convenient or inconvenient to both Hindus and Mahomedans equally. On the other hand, I am positively against allowing Mahomedans to claim according to a number of principles simultaneously as it may suit their convenience in different provinces.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES IN SERIOUS DANGER.

NEED FOR DRASTIC ECONOMY.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S NOTE.

We publish below extracts from a note which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta placed before the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, for effecting drastic economy in the Municipal expenses. It is now well-known that the Municipal finances of our city are verily floundering and unless retrenchmment to the extent of Rs. 5 lacs is effected the rate-payers will be faced with additional taxation next year.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE WORKSHOPS.

The financial position of the Corporation has been causing serious anxiety to all who are keen on running the Municipal affairs of the City with due regard to economy. The Commissioner's note accompanying the budget figures of 1927-28 sounded a timely note of warning in November last and the Standing Committee have fully realised the seriousness of the situation as will be seen from the way they have modified those figures. It is obvious that unless a sustained effort at economy is made during the next twelve months the City will be faced with a deficit budget next year and additional taxation will be inevitable.

The root cause of our embarrassments is the developmental activity on which the Corporation embarked on the close of the great war. The revision of the salaries of the Municipal employees which followed the Armistice was done on a somewhat generous, if not lavish scale; vigilant scrutiny of expenditure was ignored in the apparent prosperity which then looked like being permanent; but disillusionment soon came and solvency was only secured by additional taxation in 1922.

SAVE FIVE LACS.

The retrenchment proposals of Sir M. Vishvesvaraya saved us from a further addition of one per cent. to the general tax; the substantial character of the relief has, however, been obscured by the many recurring liabilities which we have undertaken in the matter of medical relief and primary education. Our receipts from present taxation have become inelastic owing to the acute trade depression which shows no signs of abating. The Bombay Government do not seem yet inclined to meet their financial obligations to the Corporation in regard to the cost of primary education. The only remedy for avoiding additional taxation therefore lies in seriously undertaking and steadily pursuing a campaign of economy in the various heads of expenditure in our Municipal administration. A saving of at least five lakhs a year is absolutely necessary.

We have already started an investigation as to the savings which it is possible to effect in the establishment charges so far as salaries of over Rs. 500 a month are concerned. I believe the Schools Committee are also considering the question of reducing expenditure without sacrificing efficiency; but further avenues of economy still remain to be explored.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

During Sir M. Vishvesvaraya's enquiry, the Mechanical Engineer's Department was left virtually untouched. Municipal Workshop accounts are not kept on commercial lines; interest charges on the capital sunk in the workshops are not being calculated when arriving at the figures of its profit and loss account. There is an uneasy feeling that a considerable amount of unnecessary expenditure is being incurred and that all is not above board in its management. An immediate and thorough investigation into the working of that department is therefore necessary with a view to find out what savings are possible to secure in the various items of expenditure in the charge of the Mechanical Engineer.

This department comprises:—

I. The Municipal Workshop at Foras Road.

II. The Motor Traction.

III. The Pumping and Compressor Stations at Worli and other places.

I. The Workshop at Foras Road.

This workshop has three main branches:—

(A) The Machine Shop.

(B) Carpenter Shop.

(C) Motor Repairs Shop.

The Budget Schedule for 1926-27 provides for the following staff for the said three shops:—

1 Mechanical Engineer, 1,200-50-1,500.

1 Superintendent, 500-25-700.

1 Motor Foreman, 250-25-400-50-600.

1 Head Foreman, 250-25-400-50-600.

1 Head Foreman (Motor Traction), 250-25-400-50-600.

1 Foreman Carpenter, 110-5-140 plus 10.

1 Smith, 110-5-140 plus 10.

1 Fitter, 110-5-140 plus 10.

There are besides separate Foremen for Electric, Moulding patterns, Carpenter cabinet, Cartwright and Painting Branches on the temporary staff in the grade of Rs. 110-5-140 plus 10 and on daily wages of Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8-0.

PURCHASE OF MACHINERY.

The Great War broke in 1914 and the wages and prices of materials went up nearly 300 per cent in a few years. There is now a substantial drop and the prices of materials are only about 1-1/2 times the pre-war rates. There is also reduction in the rate of wages of skilled men by about 30 to 40 per cent over those prevailing during the years 1918 and 1921.

These reductions are not however reflected in cost of running the workshop. The introduction of a number of up-to-date mechanical appliances ought to have reduced the annual expenditure. Reference to Appendix A of the Budget will show the following provisions for the purchase of Plant and Machinery.

	Rs.
1923-24	3,42,700
1924-25	2,15,000
1925-26	1,58,100
1926-27	..
1927-28	47,000

INCREASE IN WAGES.

Budget provisions for the cost of wages in the Workshop show an abnormal increase in expenditure as under:—

	Rs.
1913	86,600
1917	1,03,000
1920	1,36,000
1923	5,46,000
1924	2,41,004
1925	3,41,004
1926	3,31,004
1927	3,30,704

Taking into consideration (1) the introduction of Mechanical appliances (2) the reduction in the rates of wages and (3) the suspension of new and costly works expenditure on account of labour in the workshops ought to have substantially decreased; but it has on the contrary increased heavily. This is due to:—

(1) Lack of supervision.

(2) Creation of unnecessary and costly new posts.

(3) A certain amount of laxity in making new appointments and granting increments.

The present Municipal Workshop at Foras Road was transferred from Parton Road near Crawford Market partly in 1914 and completely in 1916, the total outlay being about Rs. 5,00,000. (Reference to paras: 135 to 143 page 172 of the Administration Report for 1915-16).

The present Mechanical Engineer, Mr. E. G. Cameron joined the Municipality on Rs. 1,000 a month in 1917. Prior to him was Mr. B. H. Hewett who joined in 1893 on Rs. 400 and died in 1916.

Mr. H. G. Nicker joined Municipal service on 12th July, 1915, as Head Foreman, Workshop on Rs. 250 and is now Workshop Superintendent on Rs. 700 a month.

The strength of Workmen at the Workshop—

	Rs.
In 1916	273
In 1920	321
In 1924	521
In 1925	521
In 1926	521
In 1927	521

to this must be added the number of the temporary staff whose actual strength I have not been able to ascertain.

INCREASE IN TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

The total annual expenditure of the Workshops has increased alarmingly during the last fifteen years as will be seem below:—

	Rs.
In 1913	1,98,300
In 1916	2,20,000
In 1919	3,70,000
In 1922	7,00,000
In 1924	7,75,000
In 1925	7,76,900
In 1926	7,65,329
In 1927	7,67,570

I have heard complaints that the employment of new men, the promotion of old hands and the increments given to men if their existing jobs are done by methods whose justification is not clear. Overtime is given on no system and, is accompanied by nominal checks; the result is that the expenditure on overtime has increased by nearly 300 per cent. since 1916 and has never kept within Budget grants. The figures given below will speak for themselves:—

OVERTIME.

Year.	Rs. Budget Grants.	Rs. Actuals.
1916-17	18,000	13,928
1917-18	20,000	19,442
1918-19	20,624	64,174
1920-21	40,000	1,48,297
1921-22	40,000	1,29,903
1922-23	40,000	39,344
1923-24	40,000	48,545
1924-25	40,000	69,608
1925-26	40,000	47,198
1926-27	40,000	

SUPERVISING STAFF.

(a) The Budget Establishment Schedule provides for 1 Head Foreman and 3 Assistant Foremen only, but as a matter of fact there are 4 to 5 men attached to each of the four shops who do no manual work but simply act as supervisors. There are thus 20 superfluous men and the cost thereof works up to Rs. 1,000 a month or Rs. 12,000 a year, roughly.

(b) In addition to the post of Head Foreman as stated above, a new post of Workshop Superintendent on Rs. 600—a month is created since 1922. The Head Foreman already gets a fat salary of Rs. 500 a month. There are also 2 more European Foremen in Motors Section on Rs. 600 a month each. Besides the above there was also one more European Foreman (Carpenter) on Rs. 5 a day. When there were four such European Officers on fat salaries, there was no necessity of an additional new post of Shop Superintendent on Rs. 600 to 700 p. m. (now held by Mr. Nicker). This appointment appears to me to be a mere sinecure and the Corporation were misled when they sanctioned it. The amount of his salary Rs. 8,000 a year is so much money thrown away.

I am fortified in this opinion by the fact that during the absence of Mr. Cameron on leave for 6 to 8 months in 1923 and in 1926 there was no substitute appointed to carry out his duties. Besides, Mr. Nicker (Shop Superintendent) was also on leave in April 1925 for 8 months and his work was managed without extra cost to the Municipality.

WORKING AND OUTPUT.

There has not been any material difference in the output of the work since 1916, but the cost has increased by 300 per cent.

EXPENDITURE DURING.

1914, 1915, 1916 at 2 lakhs each.
1920 at 4 lakhs.
1921 at 6 lakhs.
1922 at 7 lakhs.
1925 at 6 lakhs.

There has not been any appreciable increase in work. The additional expenditure is due to the post-war rise in wages and prices of stores. For instance a cooly who was paid 5 or 6 annas a day in 1915 had to be paid at Re. 1 a day and a fitter from Rs. 1-8 a day to Rs. 3-8 a day. So also iron steel which cost us at Rs. 2-8 a maund in 1914 was paid at Rs. 6 to 8 in 1920 and so on with other articles. It is significant—that although the prices of materials have considerably fallen in recent years and although wages show a downward tendency, the expenditure remains as heavy as before and in spite of our having constructed the new workshop with up-to-date machinery of every sort. All these first-class improvements ought to have reduced the total output proportionately. But this has not happened and this is the weakest spot in the running of the workshop.

JOBS FOR EUROPEANS.

Besides, the labour, bad supervision of unexperienced European foremen on fat salaries has topped the whole. The Europeans who were originally drivers or fitters on Rs. 2 or 3 a day were appointed as Head Foremen on Rs. 500 a month and got the whole and sole control unrestricted. This resulted in turning out weak and poor works and such articles used to come back to shops for repairs 3 or 4 times instead of once in a month. The reason is that more men are employed than are necessary and what is worse they are paid extravagant salaries. At present there is one man on each machine i.e. there are as many men as there are machines in the shop. This is not necessary. There are some machines which are, on the whole, scarcely required for a couple of hours to work, while the men are allotted to these machines on full days wages. Persons who were fitters earning little more than three rupees a day have been appointed Foremen with salaries of Rs. 500 a month. When the same amount of work as was done in 1916 is done by larger number, indifferently equipped but extravagantly paid, no wonder the cost rises from 2 lakhs to 6 lakhs a year.

RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MR. JAMNADAS' PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved:—

"This Committee is of opinion that the future financial solvency of the Corporation without imposing additional taxation can only be secured by a saving of Rs. 5 lakhs annually and with that object requests the Commissioner to report how far the proposals embodied in the accompanying note can be carried out."

In the note referred to in the proposition Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta stated that the position of the Corporation had been causing serious anxiety to all who were keen on running the Municipal affairs of the city with due regard to economy. The root cause of their embarrassments was the developmental activity on which the Corporation embarked on the close of the great war. The revision of salaries was somewhat over generous. Vigilant scrutiny of expenditure was ignored. Solvency was only secured by additional taxation in 1922.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded the proposition which was supported by several members.

The Commissioner observed that they did not lose any opportunity of economising whenever it was necessary. The cost of supervision in Municipality was less than half to what prevailed in the Port Trust or G. I. P. Railway. The workmen were also paid less than elsewhere.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report how far the recommendations embodied in Mr. Mehta's note could be carried out.

The amendment was adopted.

During her stay in Poona in connection with the All-India Womens' Conference, the Maharani of Baroda paid a visit to the Navin Marathi Shala, a model primary school conducted by the Deccan Education Society, on Tuesday and was much pleased with what she saw there. She has since sent to Prof. Jog, the Superintendent, a sum of two hundred rupees for giving sweetmeats to the children learning in the school.—Free Press.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

RAJKOT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

NEW REGIME IN IDAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Jan. 8.

The first ordinary meeting of the members of the newly-started Saurashtra Seva Samittee, in which are incorporated the Saurashtra famine relief committee and the Saurashtra water fund committee, was held on 5th January in the premises of the Saurashtra Ltd., at Ranpur, with Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C., in the chair. After the election of the President of the meeting, Mr. Kakalbhai Kothari, the Provisional Secretary of the Samittee, read the agenda and submitted the report of the work done during the months of October, November and December for general approval of the members. That over, the meeting proceeded to elect its office-bearers. Mr. Amritlal Sheth was elected President and Messrs. Kakalbhai Kothari and Mohanlal Motichand Shah, Hon. Secretary; moreover, a new post of a financial superviser was created to look after the financial state of affairs of the Samittee and to check the monthly accounts prepared by the staff of the Samittee. Mr. Bikhabhai Kothari, who was first taken in as a member of the Samittee, was elected to that post. It was also decided to request Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co., the Public Accountants and Auditors of Bombay, who had been auditors of both the Water fund committee and the Famine relief committee, to act as Hon. Auditors of this Samittee also.

RAJKOT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Rajkot is still plague-ridden and hence the general elections of the Rajkot Popular Assembly, which were to be held by the end of November last, have been put off more than once before. The final date for declaring candidature for the membership of the new Assembly was over on 4th January, when the Franchise Committee duly notified that in all 117 applications had been received for 90 seats. Of the prominent members of the last Assembly Messrs. Kalidas Pareikh, Ramji Gordhandas, Purshottam Mavji and many more have offered themselves for re-election, while Mr. Liladhar Mehta, the President of the last Assembly and Messrs. Gordhandas Ladhabhai and Harishanker Pandya are not seeking re-election, for reasons not known to the public. Of 117 candidates no less than 22 are Mahomedans and the rest include petty clerks and primary teachers who, it is said, feel sure that they will be returned with a thumping majority in preference to their better qualified rivals. It is understood that a good many of the leading members of the last Assembly do not propose to fight the elections as they object to the present adult franchise. They want the franchise to be restricted a little and some educational qualification introduced, as the present wide franchise granted to quite an illiterate people has, in their opinion, proved unsafe and un-workable.

NEW REGIME IN IDAR.

With the appointment of Rao Bahadur Harjivandas Bhagwandas Kotak as the Dewan of Idar a new regime has been really ushered in in the only first class state under the jurisdiction of the Political Agency of Mahikanta. R. B. Kotak, whose brilliant career as a successful Dewan of Rajkot is ever remembered by the native state subjects, has this time also raised high hopes among the people of Idar by making an admirable beginning in the discharge of his duties towards his people. The first thing the Rao Bahadur did on assuming the charge of his responsible office was to cancel the reportation order that was standing against the nine brave sons of Idar. The second thing he did was to raise up the ban put against the 'Saurashtra' of Ranpur and the 'Hindustan' of Bombay. Then the new Dewan has removed the atrocious Navarsi tax from the Statute book and has prohibited enforced labour by a new legislation. Moreover, he has deprived the favourites of the Maharaja of the jagirs which had been conferred on them in appreciation of their services and has dismissed them from the State services. The Rao Bahadur is also thinking of introducing civil list for the Maharaja and the Maharaj Kumar. It is understood that the appointment of the Rao Bahadur has been made by the Bombay Government in consultation with the Political Agent of Mahikantha, quite independently of the Maharaja of Idar; and hence it is that he has gone to Idar with full authority over the State and is only responsible to the Bombay Government. It is further understood that the Dewan has now, after giving the people to understand that the old oppressive order of things is no more, arranged a long tour in the villages to study for himself the condition of the poor villagers of Idar, who are now connected to [illegible]

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WONDERFULLY EFFECTIVE AGAINST FLIES, MAGGOTS, MOSQUITOES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, FLEAS, LICE, BIRD-LICE, COCKROACHES, AND INSECTS OF PLANTS.

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Wonderful invention by Dr. IMAZU.

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This Powder is harmless to human beings, animals, and plants but a little quantity is wonderfully effective against Flies, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Lice in Hair, Fleas, Crab-lice, Cockroaches, Ants, Bird-lice, Dog-ticks etc., and prevents clothes and books from any damages of insects. Moreover protects Cows and Horses from Flies and Mosquitoes and if it is scattered on the floor or the Lavatories it will be effective against all insects, remove all unpleasant smell and free from infection.

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As the Powder was invented, it won the general approbation of Scientists and those interested in sanitation, and is patronized by the Imperial Household of Japan and other Japanese Government Offices. It was testified that when the Powder was experienced in a large scale in the big cities of the Far East the effects were most remarkable. Thus the Powder is most useful for every household in the tropics which suffer from many insect pests.

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TENDERS TO BE INVITED IN INDIA.

DELHI, Jan. 11.

The question of surplus wagons and its bearing on the position of the wagon industry in India has been receiving the serious attention of the Government of India. The Associated Press understands that it has now been decided that in order to assist the Indian Engineering Industry during the coming year, when the Railway Board will not be purchasing any general service broad-gauge wagons for the Indian railways the Government of India will call for tenders in India only for such miscellaneous wagons of different gauges and types as are required in 1927-28 by the State managed railways, to call for tenders in India only for Shellings Roof Trusses and Bridge Spans up to 80 ft. required in 1927-28 and to place in India their orders for such spare parts as they cannot conveniently make in their own workshops during the year.

The placing of orders in accordance with this decision will of course depend on whether prices quoted in response to the enquiries of the State managed railways are found to be reasonable. It is hoped that the Company managed Railway Administration will place their orders for wagons and under frames on similar lines. In addition the Government of India are understood to have offered to purchase the works and equipment of the Indian Standard Wagon Company for a sum of Rs. 30,000 —A. P.

END OF SLAVERY IN BALUCHISTAN

KHAN OF KALAT'S DECREE.

DELHI, Jan. 12.

It is reported that as result of consistent effort made by the Baluchistan Administration for the total abolition of slavery which had existed in Kalat in the form of domestic servitude from ancient time, active interest in the movement was awakened in 1925 in Khan of Kalat who has now decreed that hereafter no man, woman or child shall be sold, bought, gifted or inherited nor be forcibly separated from the kin. The Government of India will report the final abolition of slavery in Kalat to the League of [illegible] A. P.

POSITION OF BRITISH EXPORTER TO INDIA

TOUR OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN BRITAIN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The London correspondent of the 'States-man' states: Mr. T. M. Ainscough, Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon has just concluded with success a four months' tour of the principal commercial and industrial centres of Britain. In a series of conferences with the Chambers of Commerce and the trade associations the general economic position of India has been discussed and measures outlined in order to strengthen the position of the British exporter to India.

Interviews have been given to upwards of five hundred firms. The requirements of each have been exhaustively dealt with and suggestions have been made in connection with detailed market requirements and the best method of representation in order to ensure success.

CENTRAL MUSLIM COUNCIL PARTY

OFFICE BEARERS ELECTED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

At a meeting of the Central Moslem Council Party composed of 19 out of 39 Moslem members of the Bengal Legislative Council held under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, President of the Party, office bearers were elected from among the members of the party. Besides the 19 members who have signed the creed of the party 5 more Moslem members of the Council have signified their consent in writing to support the Party.—A. P.

RANGOON MAIL CONGRESS SPECIAL!

The "Rangoon Mail" Congress Special number is a readable publication of about fifty pages of folio size, fully illustrated and well got up. The articles, a majority of which deal with Burma politics, include a critical review of the past history and the present position of the Congress. Another notable article is on "Asia in Arms" by Prof. Rauf Pasha of Aligarh. After reviewing the affairs in all the principal Asiatic countries, the writer points out how common suffering is making all Asiatics bed-fellows and appeals to the [illegible]

PROTECTION TO CONTINUE

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

GOVT. TO INTRODUCE NEW BILL

DELHI, Jan. 12.

Th protection granted to the Indian steel industry since 1924 is recommended by the Tariff Board to be continued in a modified form for seven years till March 1934. The report of the Board which conducted a statutory enquiry into the condition of the industry is published embodying proposals for the imposition of differential duties and the abolition of the system of bounties. The protection given to the industry in India had substantially improved its position and the output of finished steel at the end of seven years would be six hundred thousand tons, while the cost of manufacture was expected to be reduced especially after the recent and contemplated extensions and improvements in the Jamshedpur works. But the prices of imported steel had fallen substantially and unless protection was continued it would not be possible to manufacture and sell Indian steel in competition with the imported product.

BOUNTY SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

The Board condemns the system of bounties under which the steel industry would have obtained from the Indian revenues about 209 lakhs of rupees till the end of March 1927 as being less effective in preventing unfair competition.

The Board suggests the imposition of a basic duty on all steel imported from whatever country, while an additional duty is recommended on steel of non-British origin.

The Board reduces the present import duty on rolled steel as follows:—In the case of rails from 14 rupees per ton plus bounties to 13 rupees basic duty and no additional duty; fishplates from 14 rupees plus bounties to 6 rupees minimum basic duty and no additional duty; structural sections from 30 rupees per ton to 19 rupees basic and 11 additional; bars from 40 rupees per ton to 26 basic and 77 additional; galvanized sheets from 45 to 38 basic and no additional duty; while duty on plates raised from 30 per ton to 20 basic and 16 additional and black-sheets from 30 rupees per ton to 35 rupees basic and 24 additional.

FABRICATED STEEL.

As regards the fabricated steel the Board recommends in the place of 25 per cent ad valorem duty a basic duty of 17 per cent. and an additional duty of 13 rupees per ton. The proposed basic duties should be in force unaltered for seven years when there must be another statutory enquiry but the additional duties might be reduced or raised by the Government without a reference to the Legislature during the period of protection, if the prices of non-British steel justify the change. The proposed duties, though they involve distinct reduction in the existing duties, should enable in the long run to reduce the price of steel to a level lower than at any period since the War.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

At the same time the Board points out that the low level of duty on rails would be justifiable only if Government arrange to purchase the whole of their requirements of rails in India so far as they can be produced in India. While giving this warning the Board is constrained warmly to refute the allegations of the Tata Company that the Indian Railways avoided purchase of Indian materials because their allegations were not substantiated by evidence. The Board has satisfied itself that differential duties are not impracticable from an administrative point of view, and these are recommended as leading to an equitable distribution of the burden over the different classes of consumers and based on purely economic grounds without regard to political considerations.

The Board after enquiring into the condition of the tinplate industry similarly recommends for seven years reduced protective duty from 85 to 45 rupees per ton and it has ruled out the suggested discrimination of duty in favour of Welsh since it is with the Welsh tinplate that the Indian product has mainly to compete.

The Board's recommendations are all unanimous and the reort is signed by Mr. Ginwala and Messrs. J. Matthai and A. E. Matthias members.

PROPOSALS ACCEPTED BY GOVT.

The Government of India in a communique publishing the report announce that they propose to introduce in the forthcoming Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly a bill carrying out the main recommendations contained in the report.—A. P.

SIKH PROCESSION SEQUEL

55 MUSLIMS ARRESTED AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Early this morning the Calcutta ponce raided Kalabagan Basti and arrested fifty-five Muslims in connexion with the stabbing incidents which took place on Sunday last at the crossing of College Street and Harrison Road during the Sikh procession organised in honour of Guru Gobind Singh.—Free Press.

PRIVY COUNCIL IN INDIA.

SIR H. S. GOUR'S NEW MOVE.

DELHI, Jan. 12.

"The Hindustan Times" lobby correspondent says Sir Harsingh Gour intends moving the Assembly for the creation of a Privy Council in India to deal with subjects not within the purview of legislative bodies.—Free Press.

PERSONNEL OF C P MINISTRY

Continued from Page 7.

representatives of the people. Many of the misunderstandings which now occur are due to that lack of free intercourse on an equal footing which obtains in the Legislative Council.

IMPROVEMENTS IN C. P.

While addressing the Council in the last March he called upon them to sink racial, communal and sectional differences and join forces with his Government in the battle against ignorance, disease and poverty. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin's visit to this province gave a remarkable stimulus to the development of this spirit. His Excellency then referred to the several improvements, particularly with regard to the medical treatment of women and children. His Government had also been reviewing its jail policy and tackling the problem of the released prisoners. His Government had at work the steam tackle for ploughing authorised by the last Council and was preparing a bill to facilitate the consolidation of scattered holdings for the consideration of the Council. His Government had prepared material for the reorganization of the provincial services but had postponed any decision until they should have shown whether they wished the Governor in Council or their own Ministers to take the final responsibility with respect to what should be the Transferred Departments.

Concluding he said that time had come to leave them to the discussion of the constitutional question they had been called together to decide. On public and personal grounds he wanted them to take part in the great scheme inaugurated by Parliament of developing self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government in the British India as an integral part of the Empire. He assured his help towards the realization of that great conception. He had no prejudices and his sole desire was to act constitutionally to the best of his ability. He always held that to have any permanent value the decision to have Ministers must be theirs and not his. It was for them to take or to refuse the opportunities offered to them."

SWARAJIST DEFEAT AND AFTER

SPECULATIONS REGARDING MINISTRY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12

The defeat of the Swarajist candidate for the Bengal Council presidentship yesterday by a majority of 27 votes is interpreted variously by tht official and party circles. The official quarters are inclined to view the result as an indication of the possible outcome of future trials of strength between the Swarajists and non-Swarajists in a straight fight and point out that the Rajah of Santosh would have have won by a majority of 3 votes even if the entire official block present had abstained from voting.

The party circles, however, think that the presidential election is a singular issue and no other controversial matter that is likely to come up for consideration can stand on all fours with yesterday's election. They, however, agree that for instance when a division is called on the demand fro Minister salaries on 17th instant the voting cannot take a very different corse from that of yesterday. Though the Swarajists hope to reject the demand for salaries it is generally believed that the "ayes" will be able to carry the day..

Proceeding on this assumption speculation, as to the personnel of the two Ministers, is rife in all political circles. The names persistently mentioned as likely to be chosen for the office are Sir Abdur Rahim or A. K. Ghusnavi, an ex-minister, for one Mahomedan membership and Sir P. C. Mitter, an ex-minister or Mr. B. Chakravarty for the one Hindu Ministership.—A. P.

MINISTERS' SALARIES AND APPOINTMENT.

LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Opening the first session of the third Reformed Bengal Legislative Council, the Governor said that, so far as Bengal was concerned, its labours would constitute the latest material upon which the parliamentary commission would base its recommendations for the future. During the next two months the Council would take decisions which would largely determined the influence of Bengal upon the future development of the Indian constitution. The revocation of the transfer of subjects by the Secretary of State during the life time of the last council would come to an end on January 21st and they should decide whether they wished that revocation to continue or whether they wished to resume control of the transferred subjects through the medium of ministers. It would be for him to interpret such action as they might take, in order to give the Council the earliest opportunity of expressing its wishes on this matter. The demand for a supplementary grant or the salary of two ministers would be submitted on January 17, which would enable the Council to indicate whether or not it wanted any ministers to be appointed and if so what rate of salary it was prepared to vote for their remuneration.

AN UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

If the demand was rejected, he would accept that decision as indicating the desire of the council to see the revocation of transfer continued and he would inform the Secretary of State accordingly. If the demand was accepted he would interpret this as an indication of the desire of the Council to have a ministry appointed and he would thereupon do his best to select such persons as appeared to have the confidence of those who recorded such a decision. After recalling the appointment of three Ministers after the last two general elections and the rejection of Ministers' salaries during the last council, His Excellency said that if the precedent of the previous years were to be followed, the appointment of three ministers would necessitate an unequal distribution of offices between Hindu and Muhammadan communities. In view of the regittable not which had recently taken place between these two communities which for the time being had so embittered the relations between them, such a course appeared undesirable. In the present state of communal feeling in the province, he was reluctant to appeal to favour either community at the expense of the other in exercising the prerogative of appointing ministers. He had therefore to consider the alternatives of appointing a European as a third minister,—increasing the number of ministers to four or reducing it to two. Of these alternatives, in the absence of any indication of the wishes of the Council, he had chosen the last. If the demand was accepted, two ministers would be appointed but it would still be open to the Council to indicate its preference for any of the other alternatives he had mentioned.

SEPARATE VOTING OF MINISTERS' SALARIES.

Turning to the opportunities which would be afforded to the Council to express its confidence or want of confidence in the Ministers, the Governor said that, when the Council resumed for consideration of the budget in order that the Cosneil might express its opinion of each Minister individually, Government would show separately the salary of each minister and any member would have an opportunity of expressing his want of confidence in either of the ministers by moving a token reduction of one rupee in the salary demanded. If such a motion was carried the, Minister would resign. It would however, be open to the ministers themselves to decided whether or not they would stand or fall together. At present the tradition of joint ministerial responsibility had not been established, but the ministers could elect to establish it if they so desired. If such a motion was carried and the ministers resigned, the Governor would select others and a further opportunity would be afforded to the Council of expressing its acceptance or otherwise of them when the demands for grants for transferred subject were reached. If a token reduction of one rupee in the demand for the first grant asked for by the new Minister for the department of which he was in charge was moved and carried that would again be interpreted as a vote of no confidence and would be fodlowed by the resignation of the Minister.

GIVE A PRACTICAL PROOF.

Concluding His Excellency said that Parliament looked to them as trustees of the constitution for a practical demonstration of the working of the representative system of Government in this country and their countrymen would have reason to thank them if, in addition to drawing attention to the defects of the present Constitution, they could give a practical proof of the adaptability to Indian conditions of a system of Government which, in theory, he believed they all desired to establish. "In a few weeks time I shall be returning to England and my countrymen will be sure to ask me how far my five years' experience has strengthened or diminished my faith in the applicability to Indian conditions of a system of responsible representative government which they equally with yourselves desire to see established here as soon and as completely as possible. Of the defects of the present constitution I have been provided with plenty of evidence. Of the lines on which it can be improved opinion is far less unanimous and of the success of the experiment already made, evidence is more difficult to produce. I trust that in the lifetime of this Council of which you are members, you will subordinate all personal and communal considerations to the necessity of providing, beyond any doubt, that Parliamentary Government can be made to bring to the people of India the same advantage which it has brought to peoples who live in other parts of the King's Dominions."—A. P.

EVIDENCE IN "ATMASAKTI" CASE-CONCLUDED.

HEARING ADJOURNED FOR ARGUMENT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

With the deposition of Professor Suniti Kumar Chatterjee of the Calcutta University as a defence witness, evidence in the "Atmasakti" case has been concluded. Referring to the articles in question, the professor said it was a commonplace one which brought no contempt or disregard to Government. The article criticised the system of Governmen and no individuals. Higher officials were responsible for peace, and if they failed to do their duty properly and honestly, the Government must be blamed.

In reply to a question from the Court, witness stated that if two persons were fighting and a third party allowed them to kill one another because it was in his own interest, this would create great indignation in him but not hatred. The hearing was adjourned for argument.—Free Press.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

SIR J. C. BOSE'S OPINION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Sir J. C. Bose, President of the Indian Science Congress, returned to Calcutta yesterday from Lahore. Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, he said the Congress was a signal success, the discussion being of a far-reaching importance and character.

He expressed his great satisfaction at the hospitality of the Punjab and its earnest endeavour to make the Congress a success.—Free Press.

ALL-BURMA OUT FOR 144

(Continued from page 7)

verse to taking risks and 100 was signalled after 15 minutes desultory play. Boyes gave place to Brown at 109 after bowling 31 overs for 18 runs and Tate returned to the bowl. Ashton and Ismail were still in possession when the lunch interval arrived with score board reading 127 for two.

TOURISTS OPEN INNINGS

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

A team representing All-Burma opposed the M.C.C. in their final fixture in Rangoon to-day. The All-Burma batted first and after making 127 for two wickets at lunch were all out for 144, Tate taking four wickets for 37 runs. The M.C.C. then went in, and at the close of the play were only 9 runs behind with 7 wickets still in hand.

Sandham and Brown opened the M.C.C. innings at three to the bowling of Smith and Giles. The former who in his mode of delivery only differs from the well-known Bombay Quadrangular player, Chandarana in that he is a righthander was hit for nine runs in his first over. It was this bowler, however, who sprang a surprise soon afterwards by beating and bowling Sandham with perfect delivery.

After Sandham had been sent back for a mere 15, Brown and Wyatt took absolute command.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

Just after 50 had been reached in 40 minutes, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of Burma, accompanied by his brother, Sir Cyril Butler, arrived at the stadium and witnessed Wyatt and Brown bring off some impossibly short runs, showing wonderful understanding in doing it. At tea the score was 74 for one wicket, Brown 27 and Wyatt 21 being not out.

Another catch was missed when game was proceeded. Both Murad and Smith were keeping excellent length, and after their first few overs, allowed little liberties to be taken with their bowling, the instance in point being the cheap dismissal of Tate.

This was, perhaps, why Parsons was not able to open his account till he had been in fifteen minutes; but then he made two of his characteristic straight drives past Smith to boundary and followed them with another single in the same direction. In the closing stages Parsons and Wyatt only selected obviously loose ball to score from and were still together at call of time with 13 and 58 respectively.

ALL-BURMA:—1st Innings.

C. D. McCarthy, l.b.w. b Geary	48
H. G. Nicolson, c Wyatt, b Tate	0
C. A. Murad, b Geary	34
H. Ashton c Geary, b Boyes	21
Ismail, b Tate	19
W. B. Giles, b Tate	2
A. F. Bham, l.b.w. b Tate	1
Sgt. Gerrity, c Geary, b Tate	1
Streatfield, c Hill, b Boyes	6
H. R. Ashton (not out)	0
Smith, b Boyes	0
Extras	12
Total	144

Runs at fall of wickets:—1 for 1, 2 for 87, 3 for 132, 4 for 134, 5 fro 136, 6 for 137, 7 for 144, 8 for 144, 9 for 144.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Tate	18	4	37	5
Wyatt	9	2	30	0
Geary	10	2	33	2
Boyes	15.4	3	32	3
Brown	3	0	19	0

M. C. C.:—1st Innings.

Sandham, b Smith	15
Brown, b Murad	32
Tate, b Smith	1
Wyatt (not out)	58
Parsons (not out)	13
Extras	16
Total (for 3 wkts.)	135

DACOITIES IN 24 PARGANAS

CULPRITS ESCAPE WITH IMPUNITY.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

As many as four dacoities were committed during the last week in the district of 24-Parganas. In the first case it is reported an armed gang of Punjabis entered the rice farm of a Punjabi in Behla on the night of January 9, and having cut off the telephone lines, carried away property worth several thousands at the point of the dagger. The same night decoits numbering about eighteen entered the house of a rich tailor at Mahesthala and looted property after torturing the inmates with burning torches. In the third case the female members of a household were mercilessly beaten by a number of dacoits. The dacoits met stout resistance in the fourth case, but they still escaped with the booty after administering severe beating.—Free Press.

MADRAS CORPORATION AND COOUM RIVER SCHEME

EX-COUNCIL MEMBER'S STRICTURE ON GOVT

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

The Madras Corporation Council resolved not to contribute anything to the Government of Madras in connection with the scheme for improving the Cooum river till the Government took up the scheme on hand and worked and made it a success.

"The Commissioner ought to prosecute the Government for keeping the Cooum in a filthy condition" observed Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar ex-Member of the Legislative Council, and a prominent member of the Justice party in the course of his speech on the improvement scheme.—Free Press.

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SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA M. P. AS I KNOW HIM.

(Continued from page 6.)

the poor, and for the crippled of the last war whether they may be of Germany or Great Britain, India or Ireland.

In his defence in May last, Mr. Saklatwala in the course of his statement said: "We have not any intention to preach the exercise of physical violence. There are ways of approaching the final goal in an orderly non-violent manner. And that accounts for the fact, and it is proved by there not being any evidence, that not in one audience out of thousands, which I may say without fear of exaggeration, I have addressed during the last 15 years of my active political work, not in one case it has happened that my audience has misunderstood me or given me any trouble with the authorities, or done any trouble or harm to the society in which they live.

"It is unfortunately only that section of society too proud, too haughty, too arrogant to come to my meetings, to listen to me and who read picked-out words from newspapers whose business it is to create stunts, it is only that section of people who do not hear me, that throw stones at me and see nightmares about my work."

This is enough to prove that Mr. Saklatwala is an apostle of non-violence. Mr. Saklatwala has several times challenged the Government as well as his opponents "to produce evidence that he had broken or endeavoured to break peace" and so far nothing is proved.

INSTRUMENT OF LEGALISED BRIGANDAGE.

Mr. Saklatwala is not interested in getting Princelings or educated "Sahebs" to the League of Nations to help them intrigue in the name of India in other peoples homes. In his speech on the Anglo-Iraq treaty, Mr. Saklatwala said that the League of Nations is an instrument of legalised brigandage and nothing short of it. In concluding he ironically questioned: "Have the Indians not been liberated from Amritsar downward?" and added that Great Britain was reducing her own navy and creating another in the name of India.

The British Labour Party is the deadliest enemy of Mr. Sakalatwala. It does not wish that Mr. Sakalatwala should be so popular with British masses as he is. They opposed his going to America when Kellog banned his entry last year. In his first election days he was elected as Labour candidate and at the eleventh hour the Labour Party put against him one of their own candidates to pull him down, but, fortunately, he got through successfully as an independent candidate, by overwhelming majority on two occasions. At the second time when he failed to get in only by a few hundred votes, it was due to the Liberals and Conservatives having closed the poll early and keeping the factories open.

Mr. Sakalatwala's work in Bihar and Orissa jungles prior to the foundation of the great Tata industry at Jamshedpur and his active work in connection with plague, hospitals and slums of Bombay are well-known to us.

Join in thousands to give him a fitting welcome.

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

A series of lectures on "The Cultural side of Islam" will be delivered in Madras by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, commencing from the 15th January. Invitations have been issued to Muslims and non-Muslims by the Committee in charge of the lectures on Islam.—A.P.

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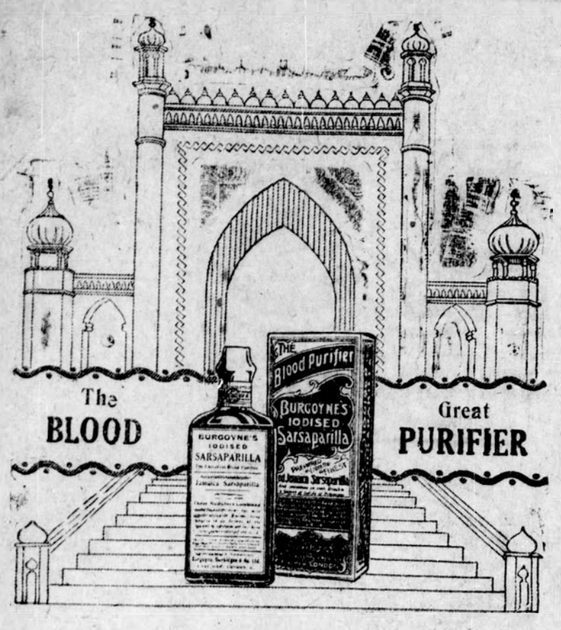

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ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

GOVERNOR HOLDS DURBAR AT MYITKYINA

MYITKYINA, Jan. 10

A Darbar was held here this morning which was atended by all Civil and Military officers and over 100 Chiefs. His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. Fearnley Wittingstall, private Secretary and Captain Tozer A.D.C. arrived in state at the Durbar and wes met by Mr. Thornton, Commissioner, Mr. Brander, Chief Secretary Mr. Craw and Mr. Bernard, Deputy Commissioners. The Durbar being opened, each Chief was presented to the Governor by Mr. Barnard. His Excellency welcomed the Chiefs in a few words in their own language and then delivered his speech in which after welcoming the Chiefs, he dwelt upon the abolition of slavery. The slaves in the Hukawng Valley were released and their masters compensated according to an announcement made at a Durbar held there two years ago. But the evil custom still continued in the Triangle area and His Excellency asked the chiefs to co-operate with the British in putting an end to it. There is to be no sale of slaves hereafter and they are to live like free ban, cultivate their lands, earn their wages and be unmolested.

His Excellency assured the Chiefs that so long as their customs were just, good and equitable, they would not he interfered with.

The speech was then translated into Chingpaw by Mr. Barnard. The Durbar was then declared closed.

Before leaving His Excellency conveyed his congratulations and thanks to Mr. Barnard, Mr. Leonard, and others who made the Durbar so conspicuous a success.

His Excellency leaves Myitkyina for Rangoon in the afternoon.—A. P.

"GET OUT"

NOTICE TO TORY GOVERNMENT

Smethwick's message to Mr. Baldwin is simply: "Get out!" A typical industrial constituency has registered its deep-rooted contempt for a Government that has consistently used its power to beat down the people's standard of living, writes "The Daily Herald" in Mail week.

The Labour candidate fought and won on a programme of uncompromising Socialism. Not even an unprecedented campaign of personal abuse in the millionaire-owned Press could deter a great majority of the electors from expressing their approval of Socialism and their disgust with an administration that will neither seek to avert the disastrous consequences of Capitalism nor make way for those who will.

Incidentally, it is amusing to note that the London evening organ controlled by Lord Beaverbrook (whose newspapers indulged in persistent and unscrupulous abuse of Mr. Mosley and his wife) admitted yesterday that even a rich man may honestly adopt the Socialist creed!

On another page we print figures relating to the 22 contested by elections fought since 1924 in constituencies where contests at the last General Election afford a basis for comparison. These constituencies may be taken as typical of the whole country, in that the Labour percentage of the 1924 vote in them was almost identical with the Labour percentage all over the country.

Three conclusions may justifiably be drawn from these figures. Firstly, Labour is now the strongest of the three parties, so far as aggregate voting strength is concerned; secondly, the Tory strength is falling, and thirdly, the Liberal strength continues to ebb away.

The last conclusion is all the more significant when account is taken of the fact that, whereas the Liberals contested only 13 of these 22 divisions at the General Election, they have fought no fewer than 21 of the by-elections. Yet their aggregate vote has fallen! The only seat they have held since 1924 is Oldham, where there was no Tory candidate and the Tory vote was either unpolled or went Liberal in a straight fight between Liberal and Labour.

On the other hand, the Liberals, besides forfeiting seven deposits, have actually lost two seats. The first was Mr. H. A. L. Fisher's old seat for the Combined Universities, which the Tories did not contest at the General Election, but which they captured at the by election; and the second was Central Hull, which the Liberals utterly failed to save when Commander Kenworthy changed sides.

Hull, of course, was a Labour gain from the Liberals. Labour's remaining four gains were scored at the expense of the Tories, in industrial constituencies.

The fact remains, and is worth recording, that while 15 of the 22 by-elections were fought in industrial constituencies and yielded 10 Labour seats no Labour seats at all were won in the remaining seven elections, six in rural constituencies and one in a university constituency.

The moral is plain enough. While lengthening its cords and strengthening its stakes in the industrial districts, Labour must carry the flaming torch into the countryside. Zeal and missionary effort must be thrown into the rural Campaign recently inaugurated by Ramsay MacDonald. If this is done, 1927 may well prove to be one of the happiest New Years for the Movement.

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PLIGHT OF HACK VICTORIA OWNERS.

PETITION FOR REDUCTION OF WHEEL TAX.

The Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association has petitioned to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for a reduction of the wheel tax from Rs. 88 to Rs. 63. In the course of the petition the signatories say:—

During the last 3 years owners of 400 Victorias have been compelled to wind up their business owing to heavy trade depression and taxi competition, and the recent introduction of bus service has made matters worse. And if the present state of affairs continues, there will be a further reduction of about 400 victorias in the current year.

For a proof of the miserable condition of this business we have only to request you to kindly inquire of the Police Commissioner's Office, who will inform you that 32 per cent. of the victorias are morigaged in the names of Marwaries and money-lenders. But the condition has become so precarious, that even Marwaries and other money-lenders are no longer willing to advance money on the security of Victorias. The grain and grass merchants are reluctant to sell us their goods on credit.

We are prepared to reduce our milage fare from as 8 to as. 6 and we have already expressed our willingness to the Commissioner of Police to do so, who has kindly complied with our request.

MOPLAH COLONISATION IN ANDAMANS.

UNSUCCESSFUL COMPAIGN OF M. L. C

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT Jan. 8.

It is to be deeply regretted that the campaign against the Colonisation of Moplahs in the Andamans organised by Messrs. Uppi Saheb, M.L.C., and Muhamed Abdurahaman, Editor, "Al-Ameen", has been a failure so far as the present batch of 31 convicts is concerned; for, no less than 379 Moplahs, men, women and children have already left for the Andamans. They have now decided to carry on a more vigorous propaganda in future, and it is earnestly hoped that it will have its effect.

SRADDHANDA MEMORIAL FUND.

At a huge public meeting held in the local Town Hall the other day an influential committee was formed with Mr. Nagjee Sait as President and Mr. P. Ramanni Menon, Editor "Mathrubhumi", as Secretary to raise a fund for a suitable memorial to the late Swami Sraddhanda. A sum of about Rs. 150 was subscribed on the spot.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION.

It is understood that the construction of the telephone trunk line between Cochin and Alleppey (Travancore) will be taken up soon and there is probability of its being extended to Quilon, thereby connecting Tinnevelly.

MALABAR TENANTS' CONFERENCE.

The Malabar Tenants' Conference will be held on Sunday 30th instant at Mullassery in South Malabar. The Subjects Committee will meet on the evening of 29th instant. Admission will be by tickets.

DEEP-SEA FISHING.

It has been decided to experiment deep-sea fishing in Calicut, and the fisher trawler "Lady Gnschen" recently purchased by the Government Fisheries Department is expected here in a couple of days. Captain T. G. Cribb will be in charge of the fishing operations, while Mr. S. T. Mossess, will under take the scientific part of the work.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

NEW COURT MEETS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

Immediately after the opening ceremony of the Convocation Hall and the University Convocation, the newly constituted Court of Nagpur University met in the Jamsedjee Tata University Building, Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. There were 15 interpellations, some of them relating to the formation of the Nagpur University Corps and to the need of allowing graduates of the University to appear at the M. A. Examination in Indian Vernaculars.

Under official business, election took place to represent the Court on the Executive and Academic Conneils. Messrs. A. S. Sathe, Y. M. Kale, M.L.C., and W. G. Mandpe were elected to represent the Court on the Academic Council, while Sir Hari Singh Gour, Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Kelkar, ex-Minister, Rao Bahadur R. R. Jayavant and Mr. D. T. Mangal Moorti, were elected as members of the Executive Conneil. The Court then elected the following members of the Committee of Reference: Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Rao Bahadur Sir Manockji Dadabhoy, Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Rao Bahadur R. B. Mahajani, Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe, Hon. Mr. J. T. Marten, K. B. V. M. Kelkar, Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.C., Mr. F. C. Turner, Mr. P. C. Bose, Rao Bahadur D. Laxmi Narayan, Mr. D. W. Kathalay, K. B. Ghulam Mohiuddin, Sir M. V. Joshi, and Sir S. M. Chitnavis.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

There were three non-official resolutions, one of which was to the effect that as it was one of the functions of the University to promote health and general welfare of students, it recommended that immediate steps should be taken to the effect that students before proceeding to a degree examination should undergo a regular course of physical training and efforts should be made to introduce military science, in its theoretical and practical sense, as one of the optional subjects for the degree examinations. The proposition was held over to the next meeting of the Court for consideration.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DONATIONS.

Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar, Treasurer of the University, while reading the Roll of Benefactors at the Convocation ceremony on last Saturday, announced that Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor of the University and Sir Bezonjee Dadabhoy Mehta, ex-Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, have each promised to give to the University a sum of rupees five thousand. The exact form of the endowment and the purpose for which the sum should be utilised will be announced later.

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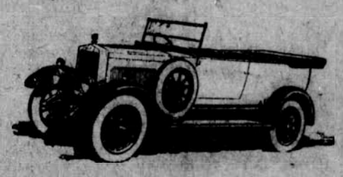

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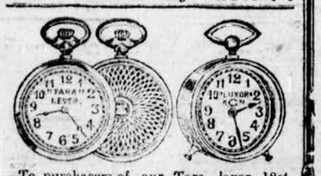

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